

Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL



PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The World's Daily Newspaper

**

Paris, Saturday-Sunday, November 4-5, 1995

No. 35,049

Italy Moves Quickly to Try Ex-Nazi In Massacre

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

Italy moved quickly Friday to prepare the trial of the former Nazi held responsible for the country's most dramatic wartime atrocity.

Argentina's Supreme Court agreed to extradite Erich Priebke, 82, who was the captain of a German unit that butchered 335 Italians in the so-called Ardeatine Caves massacre.

The Italian military prosecutor, Antonio Melisano, said he would issue an indictment in a few days, paving the way for a trial before a military court.

But the Simon Wiesenthal Center objected to a military trial, saying that Mr. Priebke's action in selecting and shooting Jews made the massacre a crime against humanity, rather than a war crime. Mr. Priebke insists that he had acted under orders and that he would have been shot himself had he not obeyed.

Although the 1944 massacre was not the biggest slaughter on Italian soil in World War II, it stands as a symbol of Nazi crimes, and the place where the killing took place, just outside Rome, has become a national shrine.

For many Italians, the impending return of Mr. Priebke is as important as the return of Klaus Barbie was for the French, even if his alleged crime is not on the same scale as the atrocities for which the former Lyon Gestapo chief was convicted.

Tullia Zevi, president of the Italian Jewish communities, said the extradition was positive both for Argentina and Italy.

But Shimon Samuels, the Wiesenthal Center's European director, said it would be tragic if Mr. Priebke were tried merely as a war criminal.

"We want this to be a history lesson," Mr. Samuels said in pleading for Mr. Priebke to be tried for a crime against humanity. He said Italy was facing a "fascist temptation" and had

See NAZI, Page 4



Kiyoshi Kashiwa/The Associated Press
Yukio Yoshiura of Japan's Finance Ministry, right, at the announcement Friday of U.S. sanctions against Daiwa.

House Republicans Fight Bosnia Mission

By Neil A. Lewis
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — House Republicans, spurred on by their aggressive freshmen class, are planning stronger measures to try to block President Bill Clinton from sending U.S. troops to enforce a peace agreement in the Balkans.

House members are trying to provoke a constitutional confrontation by introducing legislation to cut off funds for any U.S. peacekeeping mission, said Representative Mark W. Neumann, Republican of Wisconsin. Republican legislators said they believed that such a bill had a good chance of passing in the House, although its chances in the Senate were considered less certain.

With Balkan peace talks in the United States into their third day Friday, Mr. Neu-

mann, one of the freshmen eager to demonstrate unwillingness to compromise with the White House, said:

"What's being talked about is putting U.S. troops under foreign command alongside Russian soldiers as neutral peacekeepers in one country we just bombed the daylights out of. I wouldn't want my own kids to do that, and I don't think any other American would."

War crimes panel wants the surrender of suspects linked to a peace deal. Page 3.

Representative Robert Livingston, the Louisiana Republican who is chairman of the Appropriations Committee, predicted that the House could consider such legislation within the next 10 days.

He urged that Mr. Clinton "come up

here to Congress and make his case." Mr. Livingston said that if the president did not begin to persuade Congress to support his plan, he faced a real threat because "the intensity of feeling on this issue has grown strongly in the last few days." Although the campaign is being fueled by the ardor of many of the House's 73 first-term Republicans, Mr. Livingston said he, too, remained unconvinced that it was wise to send Americans to Bosnia.

"I don't think there's any strong national interest at stake here, and we shouldn't be exposing our young folks to unnecessary danger," he said.

Michael McCurry, the White House spokesman, said Thursday that congressional efforts to restrict the use of U.S. forces could harm the peace talks being conducted at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Ohio.

Tokyo Lands Hard On Troubled Daiwa

Forced Restructuring Is a First For Japan's Bank Regulators

Reuters

TOKYO — Daiwa Bank, hit by U.S. criminal charges and harsh Japanese sanctions over its huge bond loss scandal, said Friday that it would pull back overseas and might be forced to merge with Sumitomo Bank.

Japan's Finance Ministry, reacting to the harsher-than-expected U.S. move, ordered Daiwa on Friday to restructure its overseas operations, slim down its securities business abroad, trim its international lending and reduce the balance of its global securities holdings. It also ordered Daiwa not to open any more overseas branches.

It was the first time the ministry, which has come under fire itself for its handling of the Daiwa case, had ever taken such measures against a bank.

The ministry said Daiwa had violated Japan's banking, trust business and foreign exchange laws. It ordered Daiwa to file fresh reports outlining how it would reform its management.

Some analysts said Daiwa's future is anything more than a regional bank was in doubt unless such a merger went ahead.

Japanese authorities, whose own creditability has been damaged by the scandal,

U.S. seeks to send a clear message to financial institutions. Daiwa dispute reflects a cultural gap. Page 5.

vowed meanwhile to do everything possible to keep the case from undermining confidence in the nation's banking system and from unsettling markets.

"We will take every measure to prevent this from damaging confidence in Japan's financial system and keep financial worries from spreading," Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura said in a television interview.

The Daiwa scandal, which came to light in September, ignited existing global worries about Japan's financial system, already staggering under heaps of bad loans inherited from the bursting of the 1980s economic "bubble" of sky-high asset prices.

On Thursday, the U.S. government announced a 24-count criminal indictment against Daiwa, in a move that could lead to fines of more than \$1 billion, and ordered the bank — Japan's 10th largest — to shut its doors in the United States.

U.S. federal and state banking regulators had ordered Daiwa to shut down in the United States by Feb. 2, saying the bank had engaged in unsafe and unsound banking practices.

The moves follow the bank's admission in September that a lone trader at its New York branch had racked up more than \$1.1 billion in losses over 11 years from trading U.S. Treasury securities.

The U.S. indictment said senior Daiwa managers "directed that those losses be concealed" from U.S. regulators and deceived bank examiners about its trading.

In New York, Daiwa called the indictment "regrettable and unfortunate" and said it planned to fight the criminal charges.

Daiwa's president, Takahashi Kalbo, said at a news conference in Osaka that the bank would overhaul its global business, closing down seven representative offices, possibly shutting its branches in Seoul and Taiwan and scaling back in London.

"A rethinking of our international business is what we are putting most of our



Bankers Agree: A Clever Fraud Is Getting Hard To Ferret Out

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — After the body of Roberto Calvi was found hanging beneath London's Blackfriars Bridge in June 1982, and depositors lost more than \$1 billion in the Banco Ambrosiano affair, the world's top bank regulators got together and agreed on new rules to protect against bank failures.

A decade later, when the BCCI scandal erupted and depositors were cheated out of more than \$5 billion by a bank whose favorite clients included Saddam Hussein

NEWS ANALYSIS

and the cocaine cartels of Colombia, the regulatory authorities huddled once more.

Emerging from their meeting in Basel, in the spring of 1992, the central bankers came up with yet more guidelines to tighten oversight and supervision.

Now, with the stunning decision by federal regulators to shut down Daiwa Bank operations in the United States amid allegations that the Japanese bank joined in a criminal cover-up of more than \$1 billion of bond losses, the call is being sounded once more for better banking controls.

The chorus of complaints, belies, however, a blunt reality that few politicians or regulators relish admitting to either the general public or to financial markets: There simply is no foolproof way to regulate against fraud.

Even the banks themselves find it exceedingly hard to stop a rogue operation, and with the risk of an extended cover-up. As a result, despite repeated calls from regulators for banks to improve their internal controls and pledges from international financial institutions to do exactly that, most of the authorities are ultimately powerless.

See DAIWA, Page 4

See FRAUD, Page 4

AGENDA

IRA's Adams May Seek U.S. Counsel

DUBLIN (NYT) — Talks in Northern Ireland between British officials and political representatives of the Irish Republican Army broke off inconclusively Friday, and Gerry Adams, the president of Sinn Fein, the IRA's political wing, said that he would make an urgent trip to the White House to confer with top officials before President Bill Clinton starts his trip to Britain and Ireland at the end of this month.

Mr. Adams, in an interview in his Dublin office, condemned the breaking-off of the negotiations in Belfast: "One can only conclude that the British gov-

ernment are not interested in negotiations at this time." He suggested that London did not want to agree to a new stage in the peace effort before Mr. Clinton's visit.

Pentagon Plane Deal

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The U.S. Defense Department said Friday that it will buy 80 more McDonnell Douglas C-17 transport planes for about \$18 billion.

"Our decision is to plan, program and budget for procurement of 120 C-17s," Deputy Defense Secretary John White said.

THE AMERICAS Page 3.
The Advice Clinton Takes

**EUROPE Page 2.
When Priests Take on the Mafia**

**MONEY REPORT Page 17.
3 Scenarios for a Cool Million**

ORPHANS OF THE STORM — Three fishermen watching from a Manila seawall as their boat sinks under a typhoon's hammering on Friday. Page 7.

See DAIWA, Page 4

Herald Tribune SPORTS

With Monday's editions, the International Herald Tribune expands its coverage of sports.

Every Monday, the back page of the newspaper will be given over to sports, and the section enlarged so as to bring readers the fullest account of a weekend of competition around the world.

This Monday, the canvas includes the NBA's opening games of the season, the highlights of European soccer, Ian Thomasen at the Palais Bercy in Paris for the finals of the Paris Open tennis tournament, and Samuel Abt on the road in Beijing for the finish of the Tour of China, Asia's most ambitious cycling

race. There's also U.S. college football, the NFL (with late Sunday scores in late European editions), the NHL... a complete Monday statistical round-up of matches and league standings, and a diary previewing the week ahead.

A new look in the way sports is presented accompanies the increased content.

William Safire's weekly article on language will appear inside the newspaper on Mondays while the world's weather maps, forecasts and temperatures move on Mondays to Page Two to make room for the added sports coverage.

With no sustainable electoral appeal in a primary fight.

But they went on to warn that if by some fluke he were to become the Republican nominee, he would precipitate a "mass exodus" of conservatives from the party.

The attack drew no immediate response from General Powell.

One leading conservative who favors a Powell candidacy, William Kristol, said: "I don't think this display of chest-thumping childlessness by portly conservatives standing at a podium at the Press Club is going to intimidate General Powell a whole lot. They want to scare him out because they're scared of him."

The assault was led by Paul Weyrich, head of the Free Congress Foundation; Gary L. Bauer, head of the Family Research Council; David Keene, president of the American Conservative Union, and Grover G. Norquist, president of Americans for Tax Reform.

Their broadsides were unusually virulent — the more so given General Powell's wide popularity. They moved beyond the familiar conservative critique of General Powell's positions on abortion, affirmative action and gun control, and went after what has been the bipartisan heart of his appeal: his character and his military background.

While the conservatives took pains

Thursday to deny they were trying to keep

General Powell out of the race, Mr. Weyrich warned that if he were to become a candidate, his record would be examined "like no other candidacy has been examined in the history of this country."

"By the time we're finished, everybody is going to know where he stands."

Mr. Weyrich said his main doubts about General Powell "had to do with character." General Powell had been too cautious during the Gulf War as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, he said, and was wrongheaded in his opposition to strategic anti-missile defense systems.

Mr. Bauer said General Powell's position in the "mushy middle" of the political spectrum would lead the party to defeat.

Hard Right Delivers Its Punch, but Will Powell Buckle?

By Paul Taylor
and Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A dozen leading figures in conservative Republican circles have joined forces to deliver a blunt message to Colin L. Powell: not in our backyard.

The preemptive strike, aimed at heading off a possible candidacy by the retired general for the Republican presidential nomination, came at a sharp-elbowed news conference in which the leaders took turns denouncing and threatening General Powell, then dismissing him as a media celebrity, a Washington insider and a closet liberal.

They emerge en masse from luxury high-rise apartment buildings, go to church, jam shopping malls, gather in public parks. They take over major downtown streets where traffic is excluded on Sundays, just for them.

They eat Filipino food, read Filipino newspapers and listen to Filipino music. They greet friends and catch up on gossip.

They are driven from their own country by endemic poverty. They are motivated by the chance to earn enough abroad to build houses, start businesses and educate their children at home.

They go to Hong Kong, Singapore, Japan, Taiwan, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia and Brunei — indeed, across Europe, the Middle East and, to a lesser extent, North America — to take care of the children, cook the meals, shop for groceries, clean the floors and to do all the other domestic chores that their employers are either too busy or too well-off to do themselves.

These domestics are at the forefront of a global Philippine diaspora, an army of more than 4 million migrant workers that includes not only the contract maids but also construction workers, merchant seamen,

entertainers and the nurses who staff many American big-city hospitals.

They are gradually, unmistakably turning the Philippines into what sociologist Randolph S. David calls "a nation of gypsies."

Critics of the mass exodus, encouraged and regulated by the government, call the migration a symbol of the country's economic despair and a badge of national shame.

Although there are few reliable studies, the mass migration from the Philippines is accused of rupturing the social fabric by breaking down traditions of kinship and community.

See MAIDS, Page 4

Filipino Servants' Futile Search for 'Modest Dreams'

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

HONG KONG — They are an indispensable but largely invisible component of East Asia's economic miracle. You see them mostly on Sundays, the standard day off for the 130,000 Philippine maids in Hong Kong.

They emerge en masse from luxury high-rise apartment buildings, go to church, jam shopping malls, gather in public parks. They take over major downtown streets where traffic is excluded on Sundays, just for them.

They eat Filipino food, read Filipino newspapers and listen to Filipino music. They greet friends and catch up on gossip.

They are driven from their own country by endemic poverty. They are motivated by the chance to earn enough abroad to build houses, start businesses and educate their children at home.

They go to Hong Kong, Singapore, Japan, Taiwan, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia and Brunei — indeed, across Europe, the Middle East and, to a lesser extent, North America — to take care of the children, cook the meals, shop for groceries, clean the floors and to do all the other domestic chores that their employers are either too busy or too well-off to do themselves.

These domestics are at the forefront of a global Philippine diaspora, an army of more than 4 million migrant workers that includes not only the contract maids but also construction workers, merchant seamen,

جامعة العلوم

M 0132-1104

Delighted Scientists Glimpse the Birth of a Star

By Kathy Sawyer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Hubble Space Telescope has detected embryonic stars emerging on the surfaces of monstrous pillars of interstellar gas, in images that astronomers say will rewrite the textbooks on theories of how a star is born.

The eerie pictures, released at a NASA briefing, reveal some 50 stellar embryos in the Eagle Nebula, 7,000 light-years away. Normally hidden, the unborn stars are being stripped of their surrounding gas clouds by a barrage of ultraviolet radiation blazing from massive stars nearby.

Researchers have dubbed the finger-like tendrils within which the stars incubate EGGs, which stands for Evaporating Gaseous Globules.

The images open a new window on the processes that create stars by the billions and fill the universe with light, astronomers said. It is the thermonuclear fires of stars that force all the heavier elements in the cosmos, including the ingredients that make life possible.

The powerful radiation that stripped gas from around the EGGs also appears to have "frozen" the process of star formation. Because they have been cut off from the gas cloud that supplies their mass, some of the unborn stars cannot grow big enough to trigger the thermonuclear fusion reactions required to make them shine.

"This puts the theory of how stars are born in a whole new light," said Stephen P. Maran of NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center in Beltsville, Maryland, a member of the Hubble science team.

"It shows us that a star's big brother can dramatically affect whether or not the little guy gets formed and how big it is," and, he added, it "can even put it to death."

"That's a new process. We've never seen that before," said Jeff Hester of Arizona State University, leader of the team that discovered the EGGs. "The first time we saw those data we were just blown away."

Astronomers have long disagreed about how nature determines the sizes of stars. Understanding that, said Bruce Margon, chairman of the astronomy department at the University of Washington, is "perhaps the biggest prize" in the science of star formation. The size, or mass, is the basis of all future properties such as how bright the star will be and how it will die. The new images, Mr. Margon said, offer the first "overwhelming evidence" of at least one process than can determine a star's size — erosion by radiation.

Only stars of a certain size can trigger thermonuclear fusion, which generates heat and light. If they are too large, they eventually collapse, and if they are not large enough, they stay too cold.

The Hubble findings show how to build a star — or a potential star — of almost any small size, researchers said. For example, they afford a long-sought explanation of how nature makes faint objects known as brown dwarfs, which are too small to shine like stars but too large to be considered planets. Some of the EGGs, in fact, could contain brown dwarfs, they said.

The Hubble images of the towering pillars, taken last April with the orbiting telescope's Wide Field/Planetary camera, remind some of monsters rising from the sea, others of stalagmites protruding from the floor of a cavern.

The torrent of ultraviolet radiation from young stars nearby casts a ghostly light along the pillars' surfaces. The tallest pillar is about a light-year long (5.8 trillion miles, 9.4 trillion kilometers, or the distance light travels in a year) from base to tip, while each EGG is a bit larger than our own solar system, or about 100 billion miles across the tip.

Scientists describe the Eagle Nebula as a blower on the side of a dense cloud of cold molecular hydrogen — the raw material from which stars form. Inside the blower, scientists using ground telescopes had detected the shine of about 100 newborn stars. The brightest of them are perhaps 100,000 times brighter than the sun, with temperatures of almost 90,000 degrees Fahrenheit (50,000 degrees centigrade).



The vast pillars that incubate new stars, in a photo taken by the Hubble telescope.

At such temperatures, they emit their light at ultraviolet wavelengths, heating the surface of the molecular gas cloud and causing it to boil away into space — a process called photovaporation. This process formed the columns of gas that protrude into the interior of the nebula. The columns had been seen through ground-based telescopes, but until the Hubble observations made last April, no one had seen the gas boiling off or observed that the erosion also exposes the star-bearing EGGs.

"It's a bit like a windstorm in the desert," Mr. Hester of Arizona State said.

Palermo's (Few) Fighting Priests Take On the Mafia Magistrate Denies He'll Form Party

By Daniel Williams
Washington Post Service

PALERMO, Italy — Paolo Turturro and Gino Sachetti, Roman Catholic priests and anti-Mafia crusaders, live lives of dangerous irony.

As prison chaplains, they minister to Mafia convicts, try to get them to go straight and occasionally do them small favors, such as carrying messages to relatives and lawyers.

But each man is also a kind of prisoner. Outside jail, they relentlessly urge youths to reject organized crime and the Mafia's hold on impoverished neighborhoods. For this work, they have earned the unforgiving hostility of local crime bosses and therefore must work, walk and travel under armed escort supplied by the Italian Army.

The role of crime fighter is a

new one for the Catholic Church in Sicily. Once it was a passive observer that, like many individual Italians, regarded the Mafia as a folkloric if sometimes dangerous phenomenon. The growth of the drug trade, ever more violent inter-clan wars, and attacks on the police and prosecutors during the last 15 years made the church's passivity intolerable to some priests.

In the early 1990s, activists began to meet and discuss ways of liberating neighborhoods from Mafia control. It is an uphill battle. Unemployment in parts of Palermo and Sicily approaches 50 percent. Steady income is a major attraction, even if it comes from crime.

The priests set up small business and employment agencies. They wrote Pope John Paul II urging him to take a stand. He responded in 1993 by calling the Mafia "the work of the devil." Shortly afterward, Father Sachetti, who operates an anti-drug program, received a message in the form of a bloody lamb's head on his doorstep.

A note pinned to it said,

"This is how you'll end up."

Not all priests are involved in the battle, and there are whispers that certain bishops, who maintain traditional links to Mafia families and their funding, oppose anti-Mafia activism.

"The role of the church can be important," said Gian Carlo Cascelli, the chief prosecutor of Palermo. "It is a persistent institution and one with moral authority. It can change minds."

Father Sachetti ran afoul of the Mafia on two counts. His work to rehabilitate youths addicted to drugs is a reminder of the damage the narcotics trade does to the community. He also tried to build a combination farm and treatment center on some land next to a housing project called Golden Hill that is said to be financed by organized crime.

creative trade in drugs, arms and extortion, reacted violently against church interference. Two years ago, a team of Mafia hit men assassinated Giuseppe Puglisi, a parish priest in Palermo who urged young people to abandon the Mafia.

It was the first time in memory that Mafiosi had killed a priest. "The sacred cloth was once untouchable," said Father Turturro.

Father Turturro speaks out against the Mafia in the pulpit, at community meetings and one-on-one with children at school. It is not the immediate effect of his preaching that bothers the Mafia, he believes, but rather the notion that, in Mafia territory, there is a permanent competing voice.

The Cosa Nostra, besieged by aggressive prosecutors and ever more protective of its lu-

gerous trade in drugs, arms and extortion, reacted violently against church interference. Two years ago, a team of Mafia hit men assassinated Giuseppe Puglisi, a parish priest in Palermo who urged young people to abandon the Mafia.

replies to the magistrate who helped topple Italy's old political guard, was quoted as saying in a statement sent by an aide to a popular radio talk show.

Mr. Di Pietro was also quoted as denying that he would do anything special on Nov. 30. Press reports have said that he would be making a news conference that day to unveil the party.

The statement failed to exclude the possibility that he might join another party.

The media have been reporting since Wednesday that the magistrate had decided to form a party tentatively called "True Democracy" — Movement for Citizens' Rights."

Newspapers said such a party could win as much as 11 percent of the vote from the center-left and center-right blocs to contest the general elections that are expected next year.

Mr. Di Pietro has been constantly courted by both blocs — former Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's Freedom Alliance and the "Olive Coalition" backed by the former Communists, now called the Democratic Party of the Left.

Some newspapers said Prime Minister Lamberto Dini and both speakers of Parliament — Irene Pivetti of the Chamber of Deputies and Carlo Scognamiglio of the Senate — would be ready to join a party founded by Mr. Di Pietro.

The reports coincided with a new poll by the SWG Research Institute for the weekly magazine Panorama, confirming Mr. Di Pietro as the most trusted Italian public figure.

Mr. Di Pietro made his reputation interrogating some of Italy's most famous politicians and businessmen in graft inquiries. He quit his job dramatically last December.

French Police Link Algerian in London To Bomb Campaign

Reuters

PARIS — The French police say they believe that an Algerian Muslim living in London helped mastermind a three-month campaign of bombings in France, two French newspapers reported Friday.

Police sources declined to comment on reports in the newspapers *Le Monde* and *Le Parisien* that the man, known by a pseudonym that they printed, gave orders to Boualem Ben-said, who was arrested in Paris on Thursday.

It said his mobile telephone number was found in an address book belonging to Khaled Kelkal, an Algerian-born bombing suspect who was killed in a gun battle with the police near Lyon on Tuesday.

The reports followed a denial on Tuesday by the British foreign secretary, Malcolm Rifkind, that London had become a haven for Islamic fundamentalist guerrillas.

The British sources said surveillance of Algerian nationals had increased in response to the guerrilla campaign in France even though there had been no suggestion that British-based groups were involved in "the Algerian-related outrages in France."

TRAVEL UPDATE

U.S. Faults 5 Countries' Air Safety

WASHINGTON (WP) — The Federal Aviation Administration has listed Israel, Jordan, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela as failing to meet international aviation safety standards. The five countries have been placed in a "conditional" category that allows their airlines to continue flying into the United States until they carry out measures to bring their aviation regulatory agencies up to standards set by the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Officials of the Federal Aviation Administration said that Israel had offered an "immediate and forceful" response to the agency's concerns and was "within days" of meeting the standards, and that Jordan was not far behind. According to the agency, which has been inspecting foreign carriers that serve the United States, Israel and Jordan did not have an adequate number of trained personnel to inspect and license airlines.

Ecuador also was cited for a lack of adequate technical expertise. Peru and Venezuela were listed by the agency for the somewhat more serious problem of failing to develop adequate civil aviation laws and regulations. The agency survey addresses the adequacy of government oversight, not the adequacy of airlines.

Birds Knock Out 3 Airport Radars

KANSAS CITY, Missouri (AP) — The primary radar at airports here and in two other Midwestern cities was temporarily knocked out, and federal officials suspect migratory birds over-loaded the systems.

There were no reported accidents or delays because of the outages, said Sandra Campbell, a spokeswoman for the Federal Aviation Administration. The outages, which began Thursday afternoon, lasted 4 hours, 52 minutes in Omaha, Nebraska; 2 hours, 14 minutes in Des Moines, Iowa; and 1 hour 42 minutes in Kansas City.

The Kansas City radar picked up several hundred objects, believed to be birds, that overloaded the system at 7:20 P.M. A backup system in Olathe, Kansas, immediately took over, Ms. Campbell said.

Strike Halts La Scala Production

MILAN (AP) — A chorus strike forced La Scala opera house to cancel a new production of Lucia Di Lammermoor on Friday for the fifth time in two weeks.

The four previous performances of Gaetano Donizetti's opera, featuring the American soprano Kathleen Cassello, had been scratched following a walkout of the orchestra and backstage workers.

About 700 workers of La Scala, including the orchestra, are protesting an impasse in negotiations for a new contract. The superintendental of the prestigious theater, who is trying to avert a strike that could cancel the Dec. 7 season-opening gala night, protested the last-minute notice given by the singers. Friday's performance had been sold out.

Aegeans Lose German Tourism

BONN (AFP) — Several German tour operators are pulling out of Aegean Sea islands off Greece next summer because of the "catastrophic" state of airports there, a German travel agencies' federation spokesman said Friday.

The spokesman, Klaus Scheyer, noted concerns of German pilots over safety in Greek air space. He also cited the disrepair of some customs facilities in the country, saying, "We wonder what the Greeks are doing with the airport tax each tourist has to pay."

China will undertake a \$175 million project to clean up the canals of Suzhou, which have been spoiled by pollution in the ancient Jiangsu Province city called the "Venice of the East," the Xinhua press agency reported. (AFP)

Protester Admits Torching French Consulate in Perth

The Associated Press

PERTH, Australia — A 22-year-old woman pleaded guilty Friday to firebombing the French Consulate in Perth as a protest against renewed French nuclear tests in the South Pacific.

The woman, Maya Catts, pleaded guilty to a charge of willfully and unlawfully damaging the building and its contents on June 17.

She and a 20-year-old student, Bosco Boscovich, used two gasoline bombs in the arson attack. They were arrested on July 4.

Mr. Boscovich pleaded guilty earlier this year to fire-

bombing the consulate and was sentenced in August to three years in jail.

The consulate, which was housed in the West Perth consulting rooms of the honorary French consul, Robert Pearce, was gutted by the fire.

The attack, which received news coverage worldwide, came just days after the French government announced that it would resume nuclear weapons testing in the South Pacific.

Judge Nigel Clarke set sentencing of Ms. Catts for Dec. 1. "I don't see any alternative but to impose a sentence of imprisonment," he said.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED MARKETPLACE

■ Monday International Recruitment

■ Tuesday Education Directory

■ Wednesday Business Message Center

■ Thursday International Conferences and Seminars

■ Friday Real Estate Marketplace, Holidays and Travel

■ Saturday Arts and Antiques

Plus over 300 headings in International Classified Monday through Saturday

For further information, contact Fred Roman in Paris: Tel: (33-1) 41 43 93 91 - Fax: (33-1) 41 43 93 70.

SYNAGOGUES IN EUROPE

BRUSSELS

SYNAGOGUE BETH HILLEL
Communauté Israélite de Belgique
Avenue de Kerkbeek 96, 1190 Brussels
Rabbi Albert Dahan, Tel: 32-2-332 2526
Fax: 32-2-376 7219.

Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Évangile, 75018 Paris.

Sparks Fly Over a Clinton Adviser - and His Advice

By Ann Devroy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton tells a conservative author that he regrets not having proposed a more stringent welfare reform bill and moved too far to the left during his first two years in office. In a series of speeches he says congressional Democrats forced him to raise taxes more than he wanted.

Mr. Clinton's efforts in the last month to redefine himself as a centrist have infuriated many Democrats in Congress and troubled many of his closest allies, including some on the White House staff. What these efforts have in common is a theme and a

theme: Mr. Clinton's desire to portray himself and his agenda as consistently more conservative than the way he originally governed.

The source: his oldest and most controversial adviser, the consultant Dick Morris, who is believed to be the theme's principal inspiration if not its author.

Angry Democrats have sought to discredit Mr. Morris and, by extension, Mr. Clinton as well. They have put the White House in the uncomfortable position of defending a consultant who himself has been widely accused of criticizing Mr. Clinton.

Critics also have pointed out that Mr. Morris in the past has advised clients to use tactics, such as racial divisiveness, that are widely at odds

with Mr. Clinton's own stated views. Mr. Clinton has aired again his thesis that various forces made him govern in ways he did not want during his first two years in the White House. This time the president's claim was disclosed by the author Ben Wattenberg, who described an hour-long conversation he had with Mr. Clinton.

In Mr. Wattenberg's account of the conversation, Mr. Clinton agreed that his own welfare and educational programs during his first two years in office were too weak or watered down and that he had wandered too far to the left in a misplaced zeal for legislative accomplishments.

He was now, he told Mr. Wattenberg, a born-again centrist. But an awkward episode emerged

this week concerning Mr. Morris's work in the 1990 re-election campaign of Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina.

Mr. Morris was paid about \$64,000 for consulting work in the campaign, and he later told other Republican clients he was instrumental in developing an infamous "white hands" ad in which Harvey Gantt, Mr. Helms's black Democratic opponent, was accused of supporting quotas for racial minorities.

The White House chief of staff, Leon E. Panetta, said that Mr. Morris had a relationship with Mr. Clinton in which "they work together on the basis that Dick presents ideas to him and he considers those ideas and some he accepts and a lot he rejects."

Republican consultants say Mr. Morris pledged to them in a December 1994 memo that he would not work for Mr. Clinton again. Many of those former colleagues — all of whom have good reasons to seek to discredit their rival — question Mr. Morris's veracity, while recounting conversations in which they say he repeatedly attacked Mr. Clinton's character.

"I have been with him," Alex Castellanos, a Republican consultant, said of Mr. Morris, "when he pitched other clients and one of his pitches is: 'I know how Bill Clinton thinks.' " "This guy is Bill Clinton," he said. "They have done the Vulcan mind-meld. They both are bright, they have no star to guide them and they believe in one thing: winning."

POLITICAL NOTES

Helms Relents on Palestinian Aid

WASHINGTON — The Senate has approved by voice vote a 30-day extension of the U.S. program of aid to the Palestinians after the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Jesse Helms, dropped his insistence on linking it to an unrelated measure reorganizing the government's foreign policy agencies.

But the vote came too late to avoid an interruption in the aid program, which was terminated Tuesday when the North Carolina Republican blocked the extension as part of his long-running feud with the White House over the reorganization measure. The House adjourned for the weekend before it could take up the aid extension bill.

U.S. law prohibits aid to or diplomatic dealings with organizations controlled by the Palestine Liberation Organization. After the PLO signed its peace agreement with Israel, Congress authorized temporary waivers of that law to permit about \$100 million a year in aid to the new Palestinian self-governing authority and to allow the PLO to open an office in Washington.

The last of those waivers expired Tuesday night, forcing a termination of the aid program.

The State Department said that the PLO was required to close its office immediately.

But PLO representatives will not be expelled from the United States and will be permitted to reopen the office if the House follows the Senate's lead.

(WP)

A New Threat Over the Debt Limit

WASHINGTON — Congressional Republicans hope to send legislation to President Bill Clinton next week that would temporarily quell a crisis over federal borrowing and spending.

But in an attempt to satisfy conservatives, their leaders are threatening to attach Republican-backed amendments, including one to abolish the Commerce Department, that could prompt Mr. Clinton to veto the measures that would raise the limit on federal borrowing.

"He wouldn't veto something that 90 percent of the American people want," said Representative Nick Smith, Republican of Michigan.

Vote Backs Pollution Enforcement

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives, seeking a more moderate path on environmental issues, has voted by a solid margin against Republican leaders' proposals to restrict how the Environmental Protection Agency enforces pollution laws.

The vote was the clearest signal to date of a growing reluctance in Congress to radically alter environmental laws. This time, 63 Republicans joined most Democrats in voting 227 to 194 against the contested provisions.

It was the third time this year that the House voted on 17 restrictions attached to the agency's spending bill. This summer it voted to remove them, and later voted to restore them.

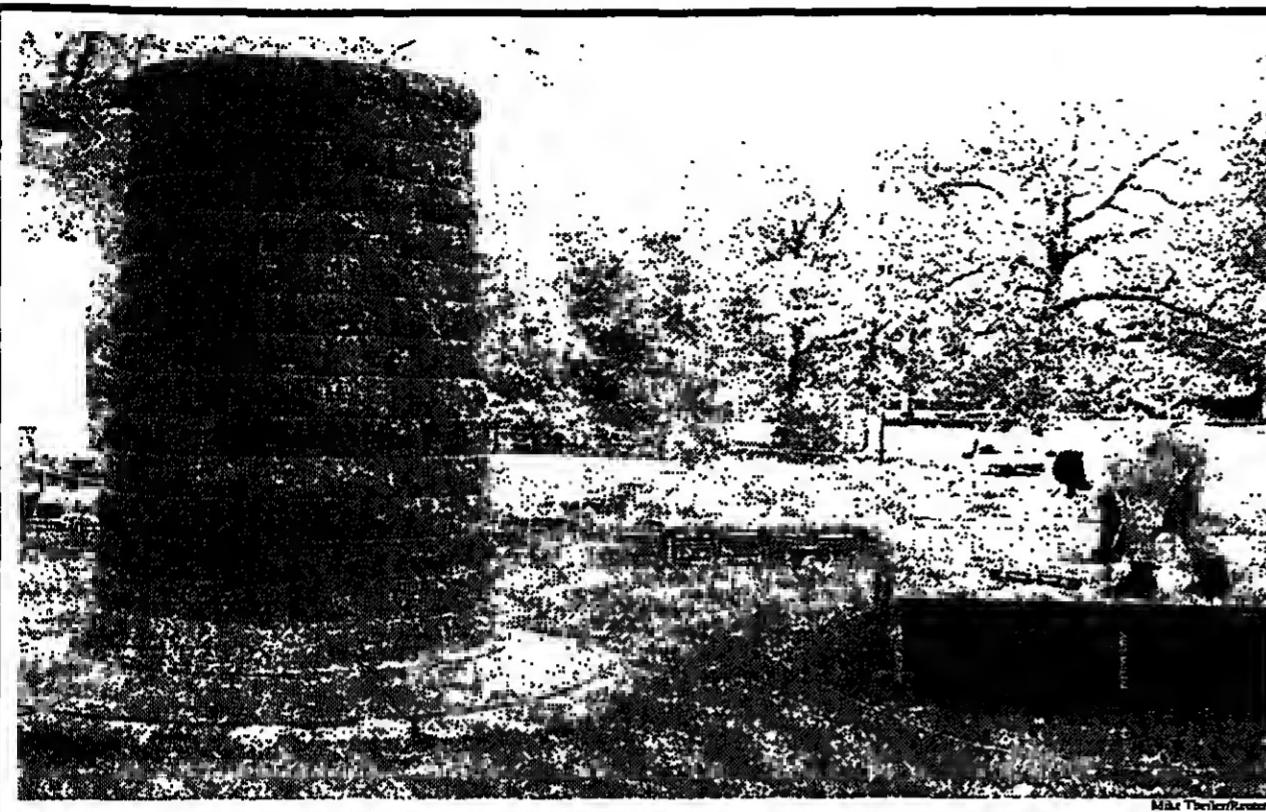
While a conference committee still must reconcile the House spending bill with the Senate version, the vote strengthened the hand of the Clinton administration in the environmental debate.

(NYT)

Quote / Unquote

Hillary Rodham Clinton, speaking at a rally in New York City against Republican cost-cutting in the Medicare and Medicaid health-insurance programs: "We know the budgets the Republicans have passed are dead on arrival when they arrive in the Oval Office. We know the president will veto those budgets. But after the budgets are vetoed, the hard work will begin."

(NYT)



REMEMBERING PAN AM 103: A worker finishing the platform where President Bill Clinton will dedicate a memorial at Arlington National Cemetery on Saturday to Americans who died in the 1988 bombing over Scotland.

Away From Politics

* The number of Americans with diabetes is up almost 50 percent from 1983, to 16 million, part of a tripling in diabetes rates since 1958, federal statistics show. Much of the trend is due to the population getting older and fatter, said Dr. Richard Eastman of the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases in Bethesda, Maryland. About half of the people with diabetes don't know they have the disease, he said.

(AP)

* Federal transportation officials are appealing to manufacturers, health, med-

ical and educational groups to help warn parents that automobile air bags can be deadly to infants and toddlers. (AP)

* A former newspaper reporter received the maximum jail sentence of four years in Knoxville, Tennessee, for trying to kill the husband of his lover with a butcher knife. (AP)

* The number of Americans on welfare is shrinking steadily. Low-income Americans began giving up their food stamps and leaving the rolls of Aid to Families With Dependent Children in the summer of 1994, after years of rapid growth in the programs, according to official figures. In August, 25.9 individ-

uals were receiving food stamps, down 8 percent from the program's high point in March 1994, and 13.2 million children were receiving aid under the dependent children program, also down 8 percent from March 1994. (AP)

* A woman who claimed she had been bound, gagged and slashed in what appeared to be a hate crime inside her family's burning restaurant in Fargo, North Dakota, was arrested on suspicion of setting the fire. Zahleh Sarabaksh, 38, had a swastika-like symbol carved into her abdomen in the alleged attack. Her family, owners of the Kabob House restaurant, had reported harassment for about a month before the fire. (AP)

Bosnian Serbs Are Holding Reporter

Reuters

BELGRADE — The Bosnian Serb authorities said Friday that they were holding an American journalist who has been missing for nearly a week.

"David Rohde of the Christian Science Monitor was detained in Zvornik for illegal border crossing and staying on the territory of the Republic of Srpska and for falsifying documents," the Bosnian Serb news agency SRNA reported. Srpska is the name of the self-styled Bosnian-Serbian republic.

The news agency report said the Bosnian Serb authorities had submitted charges against Mr. Rohde "to the competent court." It gave no further details.

Zvornik is about 130 kilo-

meters (80 miles) northeast of Sarajevo, near Bosnia's border with Serbia.

Earlier Friday, United Nations' negotiators failed to obtain information about Mr. Rohde's whereabouts and status after holding talks with Bosnian Serb officials.

Mr. Rohde, 28, has not been seen since heading into Bosnian Serb territory Oct. 29, apparently to follow up stories he had written earlier about alleged Serbian atrocities committed when the city of Srebrenica was overrun.

U.S. officials have asked the presidents of Serbia and Bosnia about him at peace talks in Dayton, Ohio.

The State Department on Friday urged the Bosnian Serbs to "search every corner" of their territory for the missing re-

porter, adding it was dissatisfied with the cooperation shown by the Serbs so far.

"We have received indications from the Bosnian Serb leadership that they are holding David," said Chris Gunness, a UN spokesman in Zagreb.

"The implication is that he is alive, and we hope unharmed," Mr. Gunness said. "Having finally admitted that they are holding him, we hope the Bosnian Serbs realize that they are responsible for his well-being."

Clayton Jones, the foreign editor of The Monitor, said he had been told that both Sec-

retary of State Warren M. Christopher and Assistant Sec-

retary of State Richard C. Holbrooke had expressed concern to President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia.

Tribunal Wants Say in Bosnia Deal

War Crimes Panel Links Surrender of Suspects to Peace

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The international tribunal on war crimes in Bosnia has formally asked the United States to make the surrender of indicted suspects a condition for any peace accord, according to a tribunal official. It also plans to indict 30 more people by the end of the year.

The commission is investigating whether Slobodan Milosevic, the president of Serbia, or any other Serbian officials are implicated in war crimes, the official said.

While the panel's actions and its request about the surrender of suspected war criminals have no direct effects on the peace talks that began on Tuesday in Dayton, Ohio, they could complicate the negotiations' already difficult task.

Two of the central figures in the Balkan crisis, General Ratko Mladic, the Bosnian Serbian military commander, and Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serbian political leader, already face war crimes indictments. It seemed unlikely that the Bosnian Serbs would accept any accord under which the two would have to be turned over to prosecutors.

As president of Serbia, the dominant partner in what remains of federal Yugoslavia, Mr. Milosevic is regarded by American officials as an instrumental figure in the peace talks among Balkan leaders at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Ohio. "We cannot deny that he is a suspect," the tribunal official said, referring to Mr. Milosevic. "He is a suspect. So are many others."

Lawrence S. Eagleburger, the secretary of state in the waning days of the Bush administration, asserted nearly three years ago that Mr. Milosevic and several other high-ranking Serbian and Croatian officials were possibly war

criminals. He cited their "political or command responsibility" in connection with the Bosnian Serbs' early "ethnic cleansing" campaigns against Bosnian Muslims.

No charges have been brought against Mr. Milosevic, but the United Nations' tribunal has indicted 43 Bosnian Serbian and Croatian officials for war crimes.

The July 24 indictment of General Mladic and Mr. Karadzic focused on their leadership role in the "ethnic cleansing" and reported massacres and organized rapes that marked the first months of the Bosnian war.

Senior Clinton administration officials have publicly and emphatically insisted in recent days that there will be no amnesty for those charged with war crimes in Bosnia.

Indicted war criminals, the White House of-

ficials say, will not be allowed to run for office in any postwar election the United States supervises. Any country that harbors war criminals,

they say, will not be allowed to take part in international organizations like the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, or the United Nations. At best, General Mladic and Mr. Karadzic can hope to be exiles in their home-land.

But American officials say privately that the Dayton talks may not go as far in guaranteeing the arrest of indicted war crimes suspects as the tribunal has asked.

Administration officials say they have drafted proposals for all sides to cooperate with the war crimes inquiries. But the refusal of one to do so, an official said, would not be a "show stopper."

"We're going to do as much as is realistic," an official said. "We're not going to make a mission that may be unachievable and make it hostage to the larger peace settlement."



Morning Edition:
Marketplace:
All Things Considered:
Monitor Radio:
Talk of the Nation:
We're all here.

America One is an independent radio programming service in Europe, reaching 16 hours of National Public Radio, 24 hours of Public Radio International, and over 200 days on Gamma One broadcast on VHF on selected cable systems and Acme 16, Channel 22, E23, E24, VH-1, VR1, Audio 5, E25, and 7.32 MHz.

America One can be heard daily at 0430-0530, 0730-0930, 1300-1500, 2000-2200 and 2200-0100 CET, during over 24 hours.

For more information, call 010-644-0000.

AMERICA ONE

Now, finally, you can listen too.

AMERICA ONE

Yeltsin Looks Pale In a Brief TV Meeting

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin appeared puffy and slurred his words Friday during a brief hospital meeting with Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin that was broadcast on Russian television.

In another sign that Mr. Yeltsin may need a long convalescence, Mr. Chernomyrdin said that the "power" ministers who normally report directly to the president would be reporting partially to him.

Mr. Yeltsin, taken to the Central Clinic Hospital here eight days ago suffering from a heart condition, was completely out of public view for a week. Only his family and his senior bodyguard were allowed to see him.

Mr. Chernomyrdin's 30-minute meeting with Mr. Yeltsin on Friday was his first since the president fell ill. Russian television showed the president sitting in a chair, wearing a blue, green and white track suit.

"Subjectively speaking, I don't feel too bad," Mr. Yeltsin said. "I'll have to get back in shape, of course."

Mr. Yeltsin seemed to be short of breath, speaking slowly, and his words were slurred. His face was pale and seemed more puffy than usual.

"My rehabilitation is going as planned," he said. "My doctors confer with me twice a day." He added, "There is no reason to worry now."

Mr. Yeltsin has suffered two heart attacks in four months. Doctors and aides say he is suffering from ischemia, a restriction of blood flow to the heart.

But only minimal information about Mr. Yeltsin's condition has been made public, and the medical authorities who are attending the president do not give regular reports on his health or on his treatment.

After meeting Mr. Yeltsin, Mr. Chernomyrdin said in an interview with reporters later in the day that the president was "on the mend."

"I don't think the president should be overburdened with work for as long as he is taking treatment," Mr. Chernomyrdin said. "I think the president should follow the full course of the treatment and then everything will be all right." Mr. Yeltsin's wife said this week that when he experienced a similar problem in July, his treatment was cut short to handle official duties.

The ministers of defense, foreign affairs and internal security normally report directly to the president, but Mr. Chernomyrdin said they would begin reporting also to him while Mr. Yeltsin is recovering, and he will consult with Mr. Yeltsin on "key matters."

The prime minister used strange language to describe how Mr. Yeltsin had indicated his desire for a shift in duties. "I could read in his eyes that I need to work more," Mr. Chernomyrdin said.

So far, Mr. Yeltsin has not formally relinquished his powers as president. If he were to do so, Mr. Chernomyrdin would succeed him under the Russian constitution and an election would have to be held in three months.

Asked whether Mr. Yeltsin would be healthy enough to run again for president next year, Mr. Chernomyrdin said, "I am convinced that the president will be well, and the rest are technical matters."

But Mr. Yeltsin's ill health has unleashed speculation here that he will not be able to campaign for president next year. Russia holds parliamentary elections Dec. 17 and presidential elections next June.

Meanwhile, the Russian Supreme Court heard arguments Friday in separate challenges by a nationalist and a reform party to their disqualification by the Central Election Commission.

In the case of the reformist party Yabloko, headed by Gennadi Yavlinsky, an economist, the court said it would issue a decision on Saturday.

But the court did restore the certification of the nationalist party, Derzhava, or Great Power, headed by former Vice President Alexander Rutskoi.

The decision may be a precursor for the Yabloko decision, since both parties were disqualified on similar grounds.

The commission had charged that Yabloko failed to get written consent from six potential candidates whom it dropped from the party's list for the parliamentary election. Party officials said that it was a mere technicality and that it had obtained permission from the candidates; the disqualification drew protests across the political spectrum.



President Boris N. Yeltsin as he met with Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin on Friday. Mr. Chernomyrdin said the president would be partly relieved of some duties.

Walesa and Foe Clash on Eve of Polish Election

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WARSAW — Aides of President Lech Walesa and the former Communist Alexander Kwasniewski traded accusations of unscrupulous tactics on Friday in the last hours of campaigning before Sunday's presidential election.

Mr. Walesa's campaign has pounced gleefully on press reports that Mr. Kwasniewski's wife has shares in a thriving insurance firm, along with officials of the old Communist regime, business linked to financial scandals and government agencies.

Mr. Kwasniewski's aides on Thursday charged that Mr. Walesa's campaign was abusing information gathered by the security services, which are partly under the president's supervision.

On Friday, Mr. Walesa's campaign rejected the accusation.

"Alexander Kwasniewski's election staff has not stood the nervous strain of the campaign," Mr. Walesa's election manager, Jerzy Gwizdak, said during a

Warsaw news conference.

"They have resorted to the classic rhetoric of lies and slander used by the weak and politically immature," he said.

Since none of the candidates is expected to receive more than 50 percent of the vote, a runoff is scheduled for Nov. 19 to select a winner.

There are 17 names on the ballot in the nation's second popular presidential election, but four candidates have withdrawn from the race this week, expressing support for Mr. Walesa or other rightist candidates, thus leaving 13 in the field.

Before a midday Friday deadline cut off all further campaign speeches or opinion polls, a survey by the private PBS agency in the newspaper *Rzeczpospolita* put Mr. Kwasniewski ahead with 32 percent of the vote, and Mr. Walesa second with 29 percent.

Mr. Walesa's battle to win a second five-year term has underscored the historic tensions between Poles who backed his struggle to overthrow Communism in 1989, and those who were content with it.

The rift has been marked since Mr. Kwasniewski's reformed Communists, the Democratic Left Alliance, won parliamentary elections in September 1993 after the feuding heirs to Mr. Walesa's Solidarity tradition failed to unite against it.

Mr. Walesa has since repeatedly vetoed and stalled government measures with the result that politics has been colored by wrangling, even as the economy has continued to flourish.

Mr. Kwasniewski, a young, articulate economist, rounded off his campaign on Thursday by contrasting Mr. Walesa's turbulent style and opaque rhetoric with promises of constructive reform and national reconciliation if he becomes president.

"On November 5 we will be choosing between Communist Poland

and Solidarity. This fight is over," Mr. Kwasniewski said to supporters in Krakow.

"We will choose between economic growth which serves people along with reforms they can understand and accept, and empty, unfilled promises," he said.

The former Communist now supports market reforms and early Polish entry into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Union.

Mr. Walesa whose popularity sank early this year, has gained as people round the sole candidate thought strong enough to stop former Communists from winning the presidency, as well as Parliament and hosts of local government posts.

The differences between him and the remodeled Communists are more of emphasis and history than fundamentals, especially as the presidency does not have much power to shape legislation.

(Reuters, AP)

BRIEFLY EUROPE

NATO Contender Is Interviewed

WASHINGTON — The U.S. secretary of state, Warren M. Christopher, met a former Danish foreign minister, Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, on Friday as part of a series of interviews by U.S. officials of contenders for the post of NATO secretary-general.

Mr. Ellemann-Jensen said after the breakfast meeting that he considered his candidacy alive despite reports that his main rival, former Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers of the Netherlands, who had a series of meetings in Washington on Thursday, was the favorite.

"As of today there are two candidates. My candidacy will be until it becomes obvious that another candidate can collect strong support on both sides of the Atlantic. Who that becomes clear I'll step back in order not to delay the process. But that is not clear yet," he said.

Asked how he rated his chances, he said: "It's not up to me to comment on, but I had a very inspiring and interesting discussion with the secretary of state."

In The Hague, the government said it had named Mr. Lubbers as its official candidate, confident it had enough international support to seal his appointment. (Reuters)

Closing of Chernobyl in Limbo

KIEV — An international agreement on how to close Ukraine's nuclear power plant at Chernobyl appeared to be limbo following talks this week, diplomats said here Friday.

The Group of Seven nations — Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States — appeared to have made little progress in the latest negotiations with Ukraine on a schedule for closing Chernobyl by 2000.

Ukraine agreed in principle this year to close the plant, which in 1986 spewed radioactivity over much of Europe in what was the world's worst nuclear accident.

But the two sides continued to differ over how the cost of the shutdown — estimated variously in the hundreds of millions or billions of dollars — will be shared.

Ukraine's chief negotiator in the talks, Environment Minister Yuri Kostenko, told journalists that Ukraine had suggested "leaving unfixed the date of Chernobyl's closure," because grants offered by the G7 "are clearly insufficient to start work on closing down" the plant. (WP)

Turkish Club Burned in Germany

COLOGNE — Vandals torched a Turkish cultural club in Duisburg early Friday, but the police said it was unclear whether the arson was politically motivated.

Dozens of Turkish properties in Germany have been set on fire this year to a string of attacks that the authorities blame primarily on separatist Kurdish extremists. (Reuters)

NAZI: Italy Acts Quickly on Trial Over '44 Massacre

Continued from Page 1

never properly faced up to its own collaborationist past.

The facts of the massacre are not in doubt, and Mr. Priebe does not deny his role. After resistance forces ambushed a German column, Nazi chiefs ordered his unit to execute 10 hostages for every one of the men killed. "We had to obey, or we would have joined the list to those to be shot," he has said.

The Germans shot the manacled hostages in groups of five inside the caves, then went off and got drunk.

After the war, Mr. Priebe

Gaza Police Question Activists

The Associated Press

GAZA CITY — Palestinian police rounded up several Islamic Jihad activists for questioning about two suicide car bombings in the Gaza Strip that wounded 11 Israelis, a police commander said Friday.

But the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, Yasser Arafat, apparently is reluctant to crack down severely since Thursday's bombings came in response to the assassination of the Islamic Jihad leader, Fathi Shabani.

"Yesterday was the beginning of the response, and the journey is long," Abdullah Shami, a clergyman, said to hundreds of worshipers at Islamic Jihad's al-Qassam Mosque in Beit Lahia, north of Gaza City.

In his sermon, Mr. Shami scoffed at the self-rule government's calls for restraint and

affect the peace process," said Major General Abdel Razek Majasda, a senior Palestinian police officer.

No group has claimed responsibility for the bombings. But a leader of the Islamic Jihad hinted in his Friday sermon that his group has carried them out to avenge its slain leader.

"Yesterday was the beginning of the response, and the journey is long," Abdullah Shami, a clergyman, said to hundreds of worshipers at Islamic Jihad's al-Qassam Mosque in Beit Lahia, north of Gaza City.

And the police said a planned Islamic Jihad rally Saturday at a Gaza City sports stadium would go ahead.

MAIDS: For Filipino Servants, a Futile Search

Continued from Page 1

Perhaps most troublesome,

the exodus has led to what some Filipinos call their diminishing sense of self-worth. Three decades ago, Filipinos were considered the wealthiest and proudest of Asians; today, they recoil under their new reputation as the region's chief supplier of maids and nightclub singers.

President Fidel V. Ramos and other Philippine officials have spoken generally of the need to bring the overseas workers home or at least to ban future labor exports. But the quandary is in the overseas workers' indispensability to the Philippine economy, which just now is showing signs of recovery after a decade of decline. In 1994, overseas workers sent back \$2.94 billion.

And that was just what was officially reported through the banking system; the real figure could be twice that.

Government statistics conservatively estimate that there are 4.2 million Philippine workers overseas out of a population of about 70 million. One out of every three Filipinos homes has a family member working abroad. Officials estimate that there are another 1.79 million undocumented

workers overseas.

Saudi Arabia is the top destination, with 1.5 million Filipino workers mostly in construction jobs. Hong Kong is another; the Philippine consul here records 140,000 expatriate Filipinos, 130,000 of them working as domestic helpers.

Senator Blas Ople, who was the Philippine labor minister when the major exodus of labor began in the late 1970s, described the overseas workers as "people of modest dreams."

"They want to own a house, send the children to college, or save for a modest family business they can call their own," he said.

Studies by the University of the Philippines, however, have shown that only one out of 10

Philippine workers returning home is able to "reintegrate" economically. The rest, according to a United Nations report, either return to previous or even lower levels of living, or have to go overseas again to maintain their improved lifestyles.

Perhaps inevitably, with an overseas labor force of size, there have been problems.

They range from allegations of abuse, including rape by employers, to Filipinos running afoul of the law in their host countries.

According to a report in the Philippine Senate, 150 Filipino overseas workers are imprisoned; of them 36 are in Japan, 33 in Malaysia and 27 in Saudi Arabia. Many of the legal troubles are drug-related.

Continued from Page 1

bank would provide liquidity to Japanese banks if needed and work to maintain the stability of the system.

Mr. Kaike also said Nomura Securities and Sumitomo Bank, which is to help Daiwa wind down its U.S. operations, might also help the bank overhaul its domestic structure.

Sumitomo Bank's senior managing director, Yoshihumi Nishikawa, said at a news conference that his bank was out in any detailed discussions with Daiwa over a merger, but added, "It's possible that such a move can become one option for the future."

Before the scandal, Daiwa was seen as a good merger target since it is Japan's only commercial bank which can do trust business and it holds a majority stake in a brokerage.

U.S. regulators were angered when they found out that Daiwa informally had told Mr. Nishikawa about the huge loss in early August, shortly after the trader confessed. That was well before the bank notified U.S. authorities on Sept. 18.

Mr. Nishikawa said the ministry had first seen the Daiwa case as one of a rogue trader but later realized this was not necessarily so.

"It is still a problem whether our first handling of the case was appropriate or not," he said.

The governor of the Bank of Japan, Yasuo Matsushita, said in a statement that the central

Gene Linked to Most Breast Cancer

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A gene that was thought to cause only a small proportion of breast cancers now appears to be at the heart of nearly all of them, researchers report.

The finding may lead to new ways to give a prognosis and to treat breast cancer, but there is no immediate action recommended for women who have breast cancer or are concerned about a genetic predisposition.

Researchers are excited about the finding because it means that the rare forms of breast cancer that run in families no longer appear to be distinct from the most common forms of breast cancer.

The gene in question, known as BRCA-1, was isolated just a year ago, after a heated race among molecular biologists certain that it would provide vital clues to the causes of breast and ovarian cancers. It did. Women who inherited a mutated form of the gene had about a 90 percent chance of developing breast cancer and about a 60 percent chance of developing ovarian cancer.

But women with familial breast cancers

constitute just 5 percent of all women with the disease, so the importance of the finding seemed of minor importance for the vast majority of women who might contract breast cancer. When researchers examined cancers from women who did not have a strong family history of the disease, the gene seemed normal.

But Dr. Wen-Hwa Lee and his colleagues at the University of Texas at San Antonio now have reported that women with breast and ovarian cancers but no family history of the disease have certain abnormalities related to this same gene. The abnormalities have to do with a protein called BRCA-1. The BRCA-1 gene instructs the cells to make this protein.

Normally, this protein is successfully produced and does its work in the cell nucleus, which contains the genetic material. In the rare familial breast cancers, the gene produces a faulty form of the protein. In the more common forms of breast cancer, the researchers report that the protein is misplaced, found in the wrong part of the cell.

International Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

A UN Criminal Court

The work of dictators, torturers and death squad assassins depends on impunity. They know no one in their own countries can touch them, and while they may be aware of international laws against genocide, war crimes and the atrocities known as crimes against humanity, they also know that these laws are just words.

But that may change. With the end of the Cold War, the United Nations reopened debate on an idea kicking around since the Nuremberg tribunal 50 years ago. The idea is to set up a permanent international criminal court, as a counterpart to the World Court, that deals with disputes between nations. The UN's Sixth Committee, which handles legal affairs, is now considering whether to relegate the court to what is essentially the oblivion of permanent debate or set up a diplomatic conference to write a draft that nations can agree on.

American leadership is needed to establish the court. President Bill Clinton finally provided at least a part of it last month, giving the administration's first endorsement of the court. But his aides, worried that nations might raise politically motivated complaints against American soldiers abroad, have consistently defied other Western democracies and pushed for a version controlled by the Security Council, an approach that would politicize and essentially gut the court.

Washington's fear of political prosecutions is overblown. The United States is seeking to weaken a court whose power

ers have already been circumscribed by drafters aware the court will be able to try their own citizens. In its current conception, it is a weaker body than the ad hoc tribunal for Yugoslavia, which must fight to keep its judgments from being bargained away in a Bosnia peace settlement. The court would take jurisdiction only once a defendant's two national courts proved unwilling or unable to try a case. Various mechanisms allow states to shield their citizens from prosecution, although the United Nations can slap sanctions on countries that harbor fugitives.

Despite its limits, the court would still be useful in many situations. When America and Britain sought the extradition of two Libyans suspected of the Pan Am 103 bombing, Libya said it would turn them over only to an international forum, and no one could call Libya's bluff. Governments might surrender indicted citizens whom they have the will but not the power to put on trial, such as the Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot in Cambodia. The threat of sanctions may wear out a fugitive's welcome in a foreign haven, or even at home. No accused criminal will be able to travel without risking arrest.

The realities of power politics ensure the court will never offer perfect enforcement of international law. But it is a necessary first step if law is ever to triumph over the impunity of the powerful. It deserves the leadership of the Clinton administration and every nation's support.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Turning and Turning

Now President Bill Clinton has walked away from the welfare bill he sent to Congress last year, just as the week before he renounced the tax increase he pushed to passage in 1993. What next? Perhaps he'll say he didn't mean to send up last year's health care reform proposals either. Mrs. Clinton made him do it. It becomes increasingly difficult to know what this president stands for, or whether he stands for anything.

Mr. Clinton telephoned the columnist and author Ben Wattenberg late last month. Mr. Wattenberg is a conservative Democrat who thinks the party has drifted too far from majority values to which it ought to return. Among much else, he thought the welfare plan the president submitted last year was too weak — and guess what? The president agreed with him. Mr. Wattenberg wrote in a column that Mr. Clinton told him, "I wasn't pleased with it either."

The White House went to its familiar battle stations. The president, after all, wouldn't want the many people in and out of the administration who helped formulate the plan, to say nothing of the many in Congress whom he had urged to support it, to think he was abandoning them. His spokespeople therefore once again had to scurry to explain what it was that he had really meant. What he had really meant was that the budget made him do it, his press secretary said. For lack of child-care money, he hadn't been able to draw up a plan to force as many mothers off the rolls as he would have liked. But that's not what really happened. It's a misleading and self-serving, not to say self-deluding, account of the history of this bill, as fictional as was the president's account of the history of the tax increase.

Campaigning in 1992, Mr. Clinton suggested that he would force people off the welfare rolls after two years; that was the top of the message, which people heard. It was followed by all kinds of footnotes saying he would force them off only under certain conditions. The government, as part of the process of moving them off the rolls, would offer increased support in the form of training, an extension of their Medicaid, child care — even a job itself, if necessary. The families would be off "welfare," but government spending on their behalf would meanwhile go up, not down. That's how it has to be, of course, but in the campaign, that not-so-popular part of the message was played down. One still could have hoped and even believed he meant it, of course.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

No Crystal Ball

The rich industrial economies are heading for another recession. But before businesses and bankers fling themselves out of windows, note that this forecast, though undoubtedly correct, comes without a date attached. Economic growth has in fact slowed this year, stoking fears that the next recession is looming. At the same time, the usual clutch of optimists has emerged to predict that, thanks to a technological revolution — or even, perish the thought, to better economic management — there will instead be uninterrupted growth forever. Both views are wrong. As far as can be told, the present expansion has some way to go before it hits the buffers. But the buffers will still be hit.

Few economic issues grab more misguided attention, from experts and laymen alike, than the business cycle. Their obsession is almost always founded on misconceptions about the powers of economists and politicians. Ordinary mortals often judge the value of economists on their ability to forecast accurately the next recession. Governments, in turn, are judged by voters on their ability to avoid it. And on both tests, economists and governments seem repeatedly to have failed.

—The Economist (London).

U.S. Must Limit 'Cultural Fatalism' on the Balkans

By William Pfaff

NOTRE DAME, Indiana — Fatalism is not the American style, but a belief in cultural fatalism lies behind the American fear of further involvement in Balkan peacekeeping. The conviction widely held is that murder runs in the blood of the Balkan peoples.

"They've fought one another for centuries; there's nothing to do about them. The U.S. should stay out of it." That opinion is repeatedly heard when talking about Yugoslavia and Balkan nationalism, as I have been doing in public forums organized by the Nanovic Center for European Studies at the University of Notre Dame.

This belief is wrong, and Congress therefore is badly mistaken to interfere in the Dayton negotiations on Yugoslav peace — that is what it amounts to — by threatening to prohibit U.S. troops from playing their promised role in a settlement. These are crucial talks and there is a serious chance they can halt the slaughter.

Nothing about Serbs, Croats and Bosnians condemns them to perpetual war. If that were so, the talks would be useless. How can you interfere with destiny? If that idea were true it would also exonerate from guilt all of the people who created and fought this war, and committed its atrocities. They cannot be responsible if nature made them do it.

But nature did not make them do it, nor did their national cultures or histories. Responsible men and women did what has

been done in Yugoslavia, in particular Slobodan Milosevic and his principal agents in Bosnia Radovan Karadzic and Ratko Mladic — with Croatia's Franjo Tudjman one of their many accomplices in crime.

The details of how this war started are recounted in one of the most ambitious and important television documentaries ever made, "The Death of Yugoslavia," produced for the BBC, Austrian television and the Discovery Channel in the United States.

This program meticulously documents (often from Belgrade television archives) the successive decisions that plunged Yugoslavia into this catastrophe. Many of the principal figures — including President Milosevic himself — explain in interviews what happened, often with astonishing indiscretion.

The war was deliberately created in the struggle for personal power that followed Tito's death in 1980. This was no spontaneous rising of the Serbian, Croatian and Muslim peoples to slaughter one another. They had to be propagandized and provoked for more than a decade before the crisis was exploded by Slovenia's and Croatia's "dissociation" of themselves from Yugoslavia in June 1991.

The Serbian-commanded Yugoslav Army's intervention at that point reopened a conflict that some Serbs and Croats had

waged between 1941 and 1945. Italy and Germany sponsored a fascist Croatian puppet-state during World War II that pitilessly persecuted and attempted to exterminate its Serbian minority.

But 1941 was, the first time the Serbs and Croats had ever fought one another. Their conflict, as it now was, was not the outcome of blood hatreds but of specific political choices, one of them the creation of Yugoslavia itself.

The reason there was a Yugoslavia is that the South Slav peoples demanded it. The idea for this federation came first from a Croat, Joseph Strossmayer, a 19th-century Catholic bishop and educator. It reflected the romantic pan-Slav sentiments that were current in the region from the beginning of the century.

Serbian intellectuals took up the idea. By World War I, South Slav unification had become an important political movement, one of the forces actually responsible for the war's outbreak. Emigrant communities overseas supported the idea and pressed Woodrow Wilson and the other Allied leaders to recognize Yugoslavia when that nation was proclaimed in 1918, after the Austro-Hungarian Empire's collapse.

Relations among the South Slavs soured only later. The Croats had believed they would have equal status in a federation. The Serbs, as the majority people, wanted to dominate a centralized state. The king, a Serb, proclaimed a dictatorship in 1929, and although the dicta-

tatorship ended in 1931, the government subsequently was under Serbian control. After World War II, despite the atrocities of the Croatian fascists, Yugoslavia was recreated under Tito, a Croat. It has only broken down since his death.

No doubt it will never be put together again. However, the war can be stopped. People are exhausted, for one thing. More important — and not generally recognized — is that Mr. Milosevic's political survival depends on peace and an end to the UN embargo, which has had ruinous effect on the Serbian economy.

Mr. Milosevic has already betrayed his Serbian allies in the Krajina and Bosnia. He watched while the Croatian and Bosnian armies routed them in August and September, driving them out of lands he had promised would become part of Greater Serbia. They now are refugees in Serbia and they hate him. He can't turn back. Official television in Belgrade now celebrates him as a man of peace, promising that he will bring "peace and prosperity" back from Ohio.

He has to give Bosnia and Croatia whatever is necessary to get a settlement. If there is no peace, he is finished. That is why the United States has the chance to sponsor an end to this war. It is why Congress must put principle ahead of electoral expedience and back up what Richard Holbrooke and his colleagues have accomplished.

International Herald Tribune
© Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

Sane, Reliable Canada Attempts Suicide — and Will Do So Again

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — Canada as we know it — dependable, boring Canada; the Canada that we Americans so safely ignore — is dead. It expired last Monday night with the Quebec referendum to break up Canada and make Quebec an independent country. The referendum lost by 50.6 to 49.4 percent, but the defeat appears only temporary. Fifteen years ago, a similar plebiscite on separation lost by 20 points, 60-to-40. This past week, it lost by one point. Next time around, it will win.

Now it is possible that Canada will avert Quebec independence by revising its constitution to grant Quebec greater autonomy within a very loose, very weak federal Canada. Prime Minister Jean Chrétien, shocked by the close vote, has already promised dramatic constitutional change.

But the only change that might hold Quebec in Canada is a revised constitution that grants Quebec the status it craves of a "distinct society" with special

vetoes (over constitutional changes, for example) and special powers (over immigration, for example) that no other Canadian province has. That might preserve Canada as a binational country with, in effect, two states living under one official sovereignty.

There are two problems with this solution, however. First, the rest of Canada probably won't stand for it. Over the last decade, similar formulas for special status for Quebec were twice presented by Canada's leaders and twice rejected, once by decisive national referendum. Perhaps English Canada will now be scared enough by Monday's near miss to reverse course. But one wonders about the durability of a marriage contract rewritten in fear and still steeped in resentment.

Moreover, any deal the rest of Canada might offer would not likely satisfy Quebec. Why have all the attributes of sovereignty without the real thing? The ref-

erendum Monday was not about yet more powers over immigration. It was not about the nuances of constitutionalism. It was about the ineffable — nationhood. Having come within 0.57 percent of claiming it, it is hard to imagine North America's last great community of French speakers ever settling for less.

Why should it matter to the United States if Canada goes the way of Czechoslovakia? True, it would be psychologically unsettling: After a century of placidity, north is the one direction on the American compass from which we expect no nasty surprises. But what would be the practical effect? As one colleague put it: "Where's the danger?" Do you expect to be attacked from Quebec?"

Moreover, any deal the rest of Canada might offer would not likely satisfy Quebec. Why have all the attributes of sovereignty without the real thing? The ref-

erendum Monday was not about yet more powers over immigration. It was not about the nuances of constitutionalism. It was about the ineffable — nationhood. Having come within 0.57 percent of claiming it, it is hard to imagine North America's last great community of French speakers ever settling for less.

Why should it matter to the United States if Canada goes the way of Czechoslovakia? True, it would be psychologically unsettling: After a century of placidity, north is the one direction on the American compass from which we expect no nasty surprises. But what would be the practical effect? As one colleague put it: "Where's the danger?" Do you expect to be attacked from Quebec?"

Moreover, any deal the rest of Canada might offer would not likely satisfy Quebec. Why have all the attributes of sovereignty without the real thing? The ref-

erendum Monday was not about yet more powers over immigration. It was not about the nuances of constitutionalism. It was about the ineffable — nationhood. Having come within 0.57 percent of claiming it, it is hard to imagine North America's last great community of French speakers ever settling for less.

Why should it matter to the United States if Canada goes the way of Czechoslovakia? True, it would be psychologically unsettling: After a century of placidity, north is the one direction on the American compass from which we expect no nasty surprises. But what would be the practical effect? As one colleague put it: "Where's the danger?" Do you expect to be attacked from Quebec?"

Moreover, any deal the rest of Canada might offer would not likely satisfy Quebec. Why have all the attributes of sovereignty without the real thing? The ref-

erendum Monday was not about yet more powers over immigration. It was not about the nuances of constitutionalism. It was about the ineffable — nationhood. Having come within 0.57 percent of claiming it, it is hard to imagine North America's last great community of French speakers ever settling for less.

Why should it matter to the United States if Canada goes the way of Czechoslovakia? True, it would be psychologically unsettling: After a century of placidity, north is the one direction on the American compass from which we expect no nasty surprises. But what would be the practical effect? As one colleague put it: "Where's the danger?" Do you expect to be attacked from Quebec?"

Moreover, any deal the rest of Canada might offer would not likely satisfy Quebec. Why have all the attributes of sovereignty without the real thing? The ref-

erendum Monday was not about yet more powers over immigration. It was not about the nuances of constitutionalism. It was about the ineffable — nationhood. Having come within 0.57 percent of claiming it, it is hard to imagine North America's last great community of French speakers ever settling for less.

Why should it matter to the United States if Canada goes the way of Czechoslovakia? True, it would be psychologically unsettling: After a century of placidity, north is the one direction on the American compass from which we expect no nasty surprises. But what would be the practical effect? As one colleague put it: "Where's the danger?" Do you expect to be attacked from Quebec?"

Moreover, any deal the rest of Canada might offer would not likely satisfy Quebec. Why have all the attributes of sovereignty without the real thing? The ref-

erendum Monday was not about yet more powers over immigration. It was not about the nuances of constitutionalism. It was about the ineffable — nationhood. Having come within 0.57 percent of claiming it, it is hard to imagine North America's last great community of French speakers ever settling for less.

Why should it matter to the United States if Canada goes the way of Czechoslovakia? True, it would be psychologically unsettling: After a century of placidity, north is the one direction on the American compass from which we expect no nasty surprises. But what would be the practical effect? As one colleague put it: "Where's the danger?" Do you expect to be attacked from Quebec?"

Moreover, any deal the rest of Canada might offer would not likely satisfy Quebec. Why have all the attributes of sovereignty without the real thing? The ref-

erendum Monday was not about yet more powers over immigration. It was not about the nuances of constitutionalism. It was about the ineffable — nationhood. Having come within 0.57 percent of claiming it, it is hard to imagine North America's last great community of French speakers ever settling for less.

Why should it matter to the United States if Canada goes the way of Czechoslovakia? True, it would be psychologically unsettling: After a century of placidity, north is the one direction on the American compass from which we expect no nasty surprises. But what would be the practical effect? As one colleague put it: "Where's the danger?" Do you expect to be attacked from Quebec?"

Moreover, any deal the rest of Canada might offer would not likely satisfy Quebec. Why have all the attributes of sovereignty without the real thing? The ref-

erendum Monday was not about yet more powers over immigration. It was not about the nuances of constitutionalism. It was about the ineffable — nationhood. Having come within 0.57 percent of claiming it, it is hard to imagine North America's last great community of French speakers ever settling for less.

Why should it matter to the United States if Canada goes the way of Czechoslovakia? True, it would be psychologically unsettling: After a century of placidity, north is the one direction on the American compass from which we expect no nasty surprises. But what would be the practical effect? As one colleague put it: "Where's the danger?" Do you expect to be attacked from Quebec?"

Moreover, any deal the rest of Canada might offer would not likely satisfy Quebec. Why have all the attributes of sovereignty without the real thing? The ref-

erendum Monday was not about yet more powers over immigration. It was not about the nuances of constitutionalism. It was about the ineffable — nationhood. Having come within 0.57 percent of claiming it, it is hard to imagine North America's last great community of French speakers ever settling for less.

Why should it matter to the United States if Canada goes the way of Czechoslovakia? True, it would be psychologically unsettling: After a century of placidity, north is the one direction on the American compass from which we expect no nasty surprises. But what would be the practical effect? As one colleague put it: "Where's the danger?" Do you expect to be attacked from Quebec?"

Moreover, any deal the rest of Canada might offer would not likely satisfy Quebec. Why have all the attributes of sovereignty without the real thing? The ref-

erendum Monday was not about yet more powers over immigration. It was not about the nuances of constitutionalism. It was about the ineffable — nationhood. Having come within 0.57 percent of claiming it, it is hard to imagine North America's last great community of French speakers ever settling for less.

Why should it matter to the United States if Canada goes the way of Czechoslovakia? True, it would be psychologically unsettling: After a century of placidity, north is the one direction on the American compass from which we expect no nasty surprises. But what would be the practical effect? As one colleague put it: "Where's the danger?" Do you expect to be attacked from Quebec?"

Moreover, any deal the rest of Canada might offer would not likely satisfy Quebec. Why have all the attributes of sovereignty without the real thing? The ref-

erendum Monday was not about yet more powers over immigration. It was not about the nuances of constitutionalism. It was about the ineffable — nationhood. Having come within 0.57 percent of claiming it, it is hard to imagine North America's last great community of French speakers ever settling for less.

Why should it matter to the United States if Canada goes the way of Czechoslovakia? True, it would be psychologically unsettling: After a century of placidity, north is the one direction on the American compass from which we expect no nasty surprises. But what would be the practical effect? As one colleague put it: "Where's the danger?" Do you expect to be attacked from Quebec?"

Moreover, any deal the rest of Canada might offer would not likely satisfy Quebec. Why have all the attributes of sovereignty without the real thing? The ref-

erendum Monday was not about yet more powers over immigration. It was not about the nuances of constitutionalism. It was about the ineffable — nationhood. Having come within 0.5

Typhoon Batters Luzon, Killing 35 And Ruining Crops

By Sheila S. Coronel
New York Times Service

MANILA — With a fury not seen in this typhoon-battered country in a decade, a tropical storm raged through the main island of Luzon on Friday, leaving 35 people dead and millions of dollars' worth of crops and infrastructure destroyed.

With winds of up to 130 miles an hour, the storm designated Angela savaged much of Luzon, toppling power lines, burying fields and homes and sending tons of volcanic ash flowing down the slopes of the Mount Pinatubo volcano. At least 40,000 people were forced to flee their homes, crowding school houses, churches and government buildings.

The hardest hit were the provinces of southern Luzon and the teeming Philippine capital, Manila, which was battered by violent winds that uprooted trees, collapsed walls and ripped roofs off houses.

The government's Office of Civil Defense estimated the damage to crops at \$8 million, while at least \$22 million worth of bridges, buildings and roads were destroyed.

Rivers and lakes overflowed in several provinces, flooding low-lying towns in up to 20 feet of water.

Scores of fish pens were destroyed, as were thousands of acres of rice fields ready for harvest.

Much of Luzon, including Manila, remained in darkness late Friday as the storm moved our into the South China Sea.

The storm cut nearly a hundred power transmission lines, and an official said that given the "intense devastation," it would take up to a week to restore power.

Public transport ground to a halt as highways were made impassable by fallen trees and debris.

Domestic and international flights were canceled most of the day, and ships remained in harbors.

President Fidel V. Ramos took charge of disaster control, directing relief operations and inspecting damage.

Although damage was widespread, casualties were lower than those of other disasters that have struck here.

An average of nearly 30 typhoons hit the Philippines every year. Early warning and the rapid response of local officials saved thousands who quickly evacuated to safer sites.

There were few casualties in central Luzon, which was battered in September and October by rainstorms that caused mud, rock and ash to flow down the slopes of Mount Pinatubo.

Since the volcano erupted in 1991, the central Luzon province of Pampanga, about 55 kilometers (35 miles) north of Manila, has been devastated by annual avalanches of mud and volcanic debris.

Rain and wind triggered the avalanches, which have buried several towns in up to 20 feet of mud and ash. Relief officials reported that Angelina caused mudflows 10 to 12 feet high through most of Friday.



VICTORY CELEBRATIONS — Cyril Ramaphosa, the secretary-general of the African National Congress, dancing Friday in Johannesburg to celebrate his party's overwhelming sweep to power in local elections.

Relief Agencies Rush Aid to Refugees in Sri Lanka

The Associated Press

COLOMBO — Sri Lankan troops cleared mine fields Friday on the route to the Tamil rebel stronghold of Jaffna, and relief agencies began rushing medicine and tents to hundreds of thousands of civilians who have fled the fighting.

Thousands of troops remained 4.5 kilometers (three miles) from Jaffna, said Brigadier Sarah Munasinghe, a military spokesman. The military said that nearly 1,000 rebels and 221 soldiers have been killed in the offensive so far, and

that 536 soldiers and 3,000 rebels have been wounded.

The Tamil separatists are fighting for a homeland in the north and east.

"The military has met stiff resistance in counterattacks," the rebels said in a statement from their office in London, "and its progress toward Jaffna city has been reduced to a snail's pace."

In Colombo, international relief agencies spent Friday hastily collecting tents, rolls of plastic, medicine and other supplies to send to nearly 500,000 Tamils who have fled the fighting, aid workers in the capital said.

The first shipload was scheduled to sail Saturday for northern Sri Lanka. The ship was chartered by the International Committee of Red Cross.

Nearly 65 percent of the 800,000 people in the Jaffna Peninsula, who are predominantly Tamil, are reported to have fled their homes to escape the intense artillery shelling and bombing of the area around the city of Jaffna.

The winter monsoon season is expected to begin in the area next month.

The animosity between the Sinhalese majority, which controls the military and the government, and the Tamil rebels was evident once again Thursday in a village far from the northern war zone.

Tamil rebels hacked to death five Sinhalese children, from 3 to 13 years old, the police said.

The attack occurred after a farmer in Kandahelagama village, 185 kilometers southeast of Colombo, fired a weapon at the guerrillas.

BRIEFLY ASIA

U.S. Considers Compensation

TOKYO — The U.S. military has asked the defense lawyers for three servicemen accused of raping a young girl about giving compensation to the girl and her family, one of the lawyers said.

Mitsuharu Matsunaga, who is defending Roderico Harp, a Marine private first class, said that the military had asked the three attorneys to consider what might be an appropriate amount.

Private Harp, Private First Class Kendrick M. Ledet and a navy seaman, Marcus D. Gil, go on trial Tuesday on charges of abducting the 12-year-old, binding and raping her. The case has caused an outcry against the U.S. military on Okinawa, where the servicemen are stationed. (AP)

Chinese Schedule Sea Maneuver

TAIPEI — China is to hold a routine military exercise in mid-November off its southeastern coast, the Independence Evening Post newspaper reported Friday.

Some observers feared the exercise was designed to disrupt Taiwan's Dec. 2 parliamentary elections. But military authorities in Taipei said such a maneuver was routine and similar to exercises held by Taiwan. (AP)

Kashmir Paralyzed by Strike

SRINAGAR, India — A strike called by Kashmir's Freedom Conference against what it termed "state-sponsored terrorism" brought business in much of the state to a halt on Friday, officials said.

All businesses, offices, schools and banks were closed and traffic remained off the roads in Kashmir's summer capital of Srinagar, the police said.

The Freedom Conference, an umbrella organization of several groups agitating for self-rule in Kashmir, denounced recent attacks on Kashmiri leaders, the bombings of houses and what it called atrocities by Indian security forces. (AP)

Zia Pressed on Election Issue

DHAKA, Bangladesh — The opposition to the government of Prime Minister Khaleda Zia of Bangladesh on Friday named two retired judges as potential heads of a caretaker government to oversee the next elections.

An opposition newspaper said that during talks with an "eminent citizen's contact group," the opposition proposed that retired Chief Justice Shahabuddin Ahmed and Mohammed Habibur Rahman head a caretaker government.

The Awami League and other opposition parties have been campaigning for 19 months for Begum Zia's resignation and elections under a neutral caretaker government. They assert that free elections are impossible under Begum Zia. (AP)

Seoul to Increase Fees It Pays for U.S. Shield

The Associated Press

SEOUL — South Korea will pay more to keep U.S. troops here to deter a perceived threat of attack by the Communist North, Defense Secretary William J. Perry announced Friday.

Wrapping up a trip to shore up America's alliances in Asia, Mr. Perry said that South Korea would pay an extra 10 percent or a year for the next three years to lessen the \$1 billion-a-year burden on the United States.

The new contribution will add up to \$192 million, with the yearly contribution rising from

\$300 million this year to \$399 million in 1998.

"Freedom is not free," Mr. Perry said. "It requires commitment and it requires money."

South Korea pays about a third of the nonsalary costs. Japan, by contrast, pays 70 percent of the cost of basing U.S. troops on its soil.

Mr. Perry said the U.S.-South Korean alliance that dates from the 1950-53 Korean War remains strong even with the Cold War over. "The partnership endures because it serves the national interests of both countries," he said.

LIVING IN THE U.S.?

Now printed in New York for same day delivery in key cities.

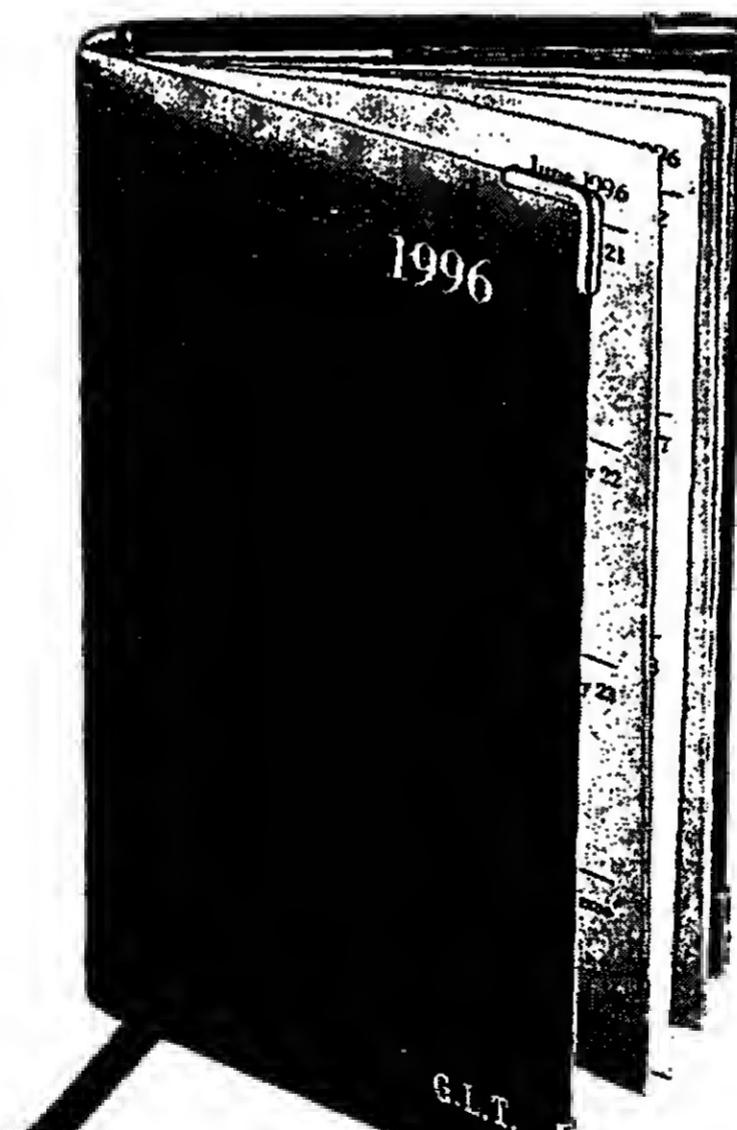
To subscribe, call
1-800-882-2834
(in New York, call 212-752-3890)

Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAIRY NEWSPAPER

Dining Out

AMSTERDAM	PARIS 3rd
BRASSERIE DE ROODE LEEUW 	
Damrak 93-94 Amsterdam ORIGINAL DUTCH CUISINE Recommended by MICHELIN Lunch/Dinner Open: 12 noon-10 p.m. Tel: (02) 5550660. All major c.c. accepted.	
HAESJE CLAES Real Dutch Cooking. Open from lunch until midnight. Specialties: Spaghetti T. 43-44-49-51 Tel: 024 99 98. Reservations recommended. All major credit cards.	
Restaurant Christophe 	
Southern French Cuisine Best Restaurant Netherlands: (H.F.) Tilburgstraat 46, 1015 HD Amsterdam Tel: +31 20 6250807 Fax: 0309132 NURSELY	
FOOLY The most popular Chinese restaurant New dishes & menu for lunch including menu for children from 7.5 F. Adults dining room: 7.5, 1st fl. de Groot, Nieuw 1 40-24-36 & 71, or Sallenstraat 7th fl. 1 47 83 27 12 PARIS 2nd	
AUX LYONNAIS Traditional bistro cooking in authentic 1900 style. Excellent wines & mineral waters 32 rue St. Marc Tel: (01) 42 95 65 04	
KERVANSARAY Turkish & Levantine bistro bar by the famous restaurateur Fez. Open from 1pm-1am & 6pm-1am, except Sunday 1pm-3pm & 6pm-1am	

The IHT Pocket Diary Puts 1996 Right Into Your Pocket.



Year after year — even at a period when diaries abound — the International Herald Tribune flat, silk-grain leather diary is the hit of the season.

Ingeniously designed to be thinner-than-thin, it still brings you everything ... including a built-in note pad with always-available "jotting paper". Plus there are conversion tables of weights, measures and distances, a list of national holidays by country, a wine vintage chart, and many other useful facts. All in this incredibly flat little book that slips easily into a pocket.

The perfect gift for almost anyone ... including yourself.

— Please allow three weeks for delivery.

Please send me _____ 1996 IHT Pocket Diaries.

Price includes initials, packing and postage in Europe:

1-4 diaries UK £22 (U.S.\$34) each	INITIALS
5-9 diaries UK £20.50 (U.S.\$32) each	up to 3 per diary
10-19 diaries UK £18 (U.S.\$28) each	

Additional postage outside Europe £4.50 (U.S.\$7)

Check here for delivery outside Europe by registered or certified mail: £5.75 (U.S.\$8.90) per package plus postage.

Payment is by credit card only. All major cards accepted.

Please charge to my credit card:

Access Amex Diners Eurocard MasterCard Visa

Card No. _____

Exp. _____ Signature _____

Name _____

Address _____

City/Code/Country _____

Tel/Fax _____

Company EU VAT ID No. _____
(FOR CORPORATE PURCHASES)

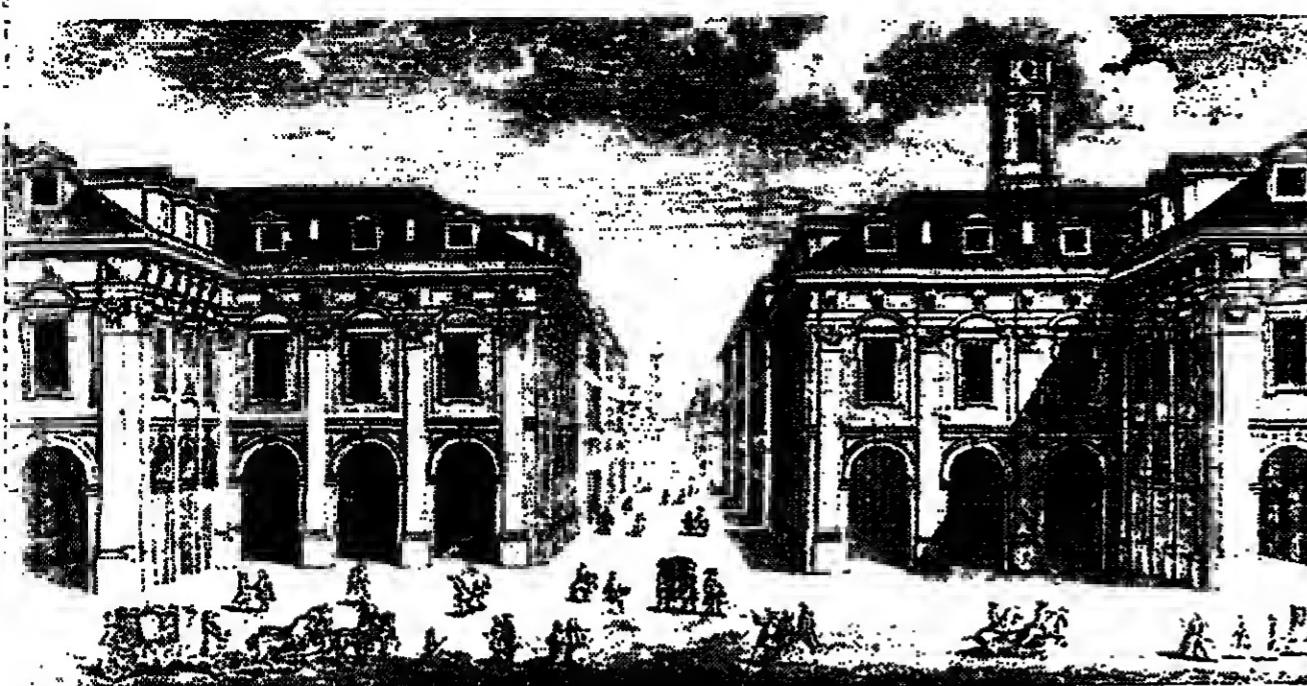


- Measures 13 x 8 cm (5 1/4 x 3 in.).
 - Black leather cover with gilt metal corners.
 - Personalized with gilt t initials.
 - Week-at-a-glance format, printed on French blue paper with gilded page edges.
 - 1996 notable dates and national holidays in over 90 countries; world time-zone table; international telephone dialing codes and country prefixes; conversion tables of weights, measures and distances.
 - Blue ribbon page marker.
 - Includes removable address book that fits snugly into its own silk pocket. No need to re-write your most important phone numbers — the address book will fit right into next year's diary.
 - Each diary packed in a blue gift box.
 - Corporate personalization and discounts are available.
- For details, fax Paul Baker at (44 181) 944 8243.

Mail or fax this order form to:
International Herald Tribune Offers,
37 Lambton Road, London SW20 OLW U.K.
Fax: (44 181) 944 8243

4-11-95

كتاب من الأصل



View of military barracks in Turin as part of the exhibit on the architect Filippo Juvarra.

Turin's Tribute to Baroque Architect

By Roderick Conway Morris
International Herald Tribune

TURIN — This summer Turin's municipality's culture department recruited hundreds of school-age volunteers to go into the city to distribute leaflets describing its monuments and museums. Even though this was in a period when tens of thousands leave Turin on vacation, visits rose by nearly 50 percent.

This initiative was just one of a series instituted by Ugo Perone, a philosopher and now the city's culture chief, and a group of like-minded fellow citizens. They have come to realize that, especially since a high proportion of today's inhabitants are immigrants or the children of the immigrants who came to the industrial north from southern Italy in the 1960s and 1970s, many Torinese have little knowledge of the city's history and cultural traditions.

Given this new spirit of cultural revival, which has also produced new projects for the recuperation and revitalization of the city center, the current informative, enjoyable and charmingly presented show at the Palazzo Reale, "Filippo Juvarra: Architect of Capitals from Turin to Madrid 1714-1736" (which runs until Dec. 10) clearly has the dual purpose of encouraging the Torinese to discover their city as well as to illuminate the work of the greatest Italian exponent of the late Baroque, who more than any other architect conferred on Turin its distinctive and sophisticated style.

Not only was Juvarra personally responsible for laying out large parts of the city and constructing numerous churches, palaces, public and private buildings, but also by placing his stamp on the urban fabric he set a standard and tone that continued to influence his successors, leaving Turin's center with an appearance that is still agreeably harmonious without being oppressively uniform.

Born in 1678 in Messina, Sicily — which was then ruled by Spain — into a family of silversmiths, Juvarra took holy orders, but also trained in the family workshop. Thus not only did he become a master craftsman in his own right but, unencumbered by the responsibilities of domestic life, he was able to devote virtually every waking hour to his real passion and vocation, architecture.

It soon became evident that the young Juvarra was an exceptionally gifted draftsman, and local recognition of his talents

facilitated his move to Rome in 1703-4 to study architecture at the Accademia di San Luca, whose director was then Bernini's former pupil Carlo Fontana. In 1708, Juvarra entered the service of Cardinal Pietro Ottoboni, and it was through the stage sets designed for this powerful churchman's private theater in the Cancelleria Palace that Juvarra achieved wider fame.

In 1714, Juvarra was offered the opportunity of a lifetime when Victor Amadeus II of Savoy invited him to Turin. Following the treaties of Utrecht, which ended the War of the Spanish Succession, the dukedom of Savoy had just become a kingdom. Juvarra's brief was, in effect, to transform Turin from a provincial town into a European capital of international importance, an enterprise to which he devoted the next 20 years.

Juvarra's Roman years had left him with a perfect understanding of the interplay between the religious and secular in the absolutist states of his times, in Rome, he found himself in a theocratic state that projected and glorified itself through secular magnificence, whereas the challenge in Turin was to give outward expression to a secular dynasty glorified by religious magnificence and underpinned by contemporary theories of the divine right of kings.

In 1735, Charles Emmanuel III agreed to lend his "first architect" to Philip V of Spain to modernize Madrid. Juvarra's work conditions there were very different from those he had enjoyed before, and his problems exacerbated by the failure of his new employers to reimburse his travel expenses and pay his salary. They could not even be bothered to provide him with a carriage to visit the sites he was working on. He caught pneumonia after trudging back from one of them in freezing conditions and died in January 1736 less than a year after arriving.

The resulting Basilica di Superga, with its noble dome and twin bell towers, is surely the most dramatic baroque church anywhere. The element of fantasy lies in its setting on top a 2,205-foot (735 meter) mountain was something that Juvarra evidently relished and even now, on a misty day with the sun glinting on it, this solid basilica can seem more like a hallucination than reality.

Indeed, although entranced with projecting an image of royal pomp and circumstance, what is so engaging about Juvarra is that he never seems to have lost his sense of gaiety and lightness of touch.

As a person he was, by all accounts, congenial and good-humored, despite his workaholic tendencies. And his mercurial

inventiveness strongly emerges from many rapidly executed sketches which, along with his finished drawings and highly decorated wooden architectural models form the heart of the exhibition. (Juvarra preserved his own work with unusual care in a series of large albums, and more than 5,000 of his drawings have come down to us.)

Apart from being a builder on a grand scale, Juvarra was also a tireless designer of furniture and interior decorator. No detail was too small to warrant his attention, which explains why his most accomplished works achieve an extraordinary sense of completeness.

To realize his major projects, he summoned the best available painters, sculptors, wood carvers and stucco makers from far and wide. And, as the architect Gianfranco Grivella, one of the show's curators, put it: "Juvarra was not only a brilliant theatrical designer, but a superb director on site, managing to co-ordinate huge teams of artists and craftsmen, like the conductor of an orchestra. That's why the final effect of his buildings is of a single, entirely integrated composition, like an majestic organ going full blast with all the stops out."

In 1735, Charles Emmanuel III agreed to lend his "first architect" to Philip V of Spain to modernize Madrid. Juvarra's work conditions there were very different from those he had enjoyed before, and his problems exacerbated by the failure of his new employers to reimburse his travel expenses and pay his salary. They could not even be bothered to provide him with a carriage to visit the sites he was working on. He caught pneumonia after trudging back from one of them in freezing conditions and died in January 1736 less than a year after arriving.

In 1735, Charles Emmanuel III agreed to lend his "first architect" to Philip V of Spain to modernize Madrid. Juvarra's work conditions there were very different from those he had enjoyed before, and his problems exacerbated by the failure of his new employers to reimburse his travel expenses and pay his salary. They could not even be bothered to provide him with a carriage to visit the sites he was working on. He caught pneumonia after trudging back from one of them in freezing conditions and died in January 1736 less than a year after arriving.

In 1735, Charles Emmanuel III agreed to lend his "first architect" to Philip V of Spain to modernize Madrid. Juvarra's work conditions there were very different from those he had enjoyed before, and his problems exacerbated by the failure of his new employers to reimburse his travel expenses and pay his salary. They could not even be bothered to provide him with a carriage to visit the sites he was working on. He caught pneumonia after trudging back from one of them in freezing conditions and died in January 1736 less than a year after arriving.

In 1735, Charles Emmanuel III agreed to lend his "first architect" to Philip V of Spain to modernize Madrid. Juvarra's work conditions there were very different from those he had enjoyed before, and his problems exacerbated by the failure of his new employers to reimburse his travel expenses and pay his salary. They could not even be bothered to provide him with a carriage to visit the sites he was working on. He caught pneumonia after trudging back from one of them in freezing conditions and died in January 1736 less than a year after arriving.

In 1735, Charles Emmanuel III agreed to lend his "first architect" to Philip V of Spain to modernize Madrid. Juvarra's work conditions there were very different from those he had enjoyed before, and his problems exacerbated by the failure of his new employers to reimburse his travel expenses and pay his salary. They could not even be bothered to provide him with a carriage to visit the sites he was working on. He caught pneumonia after trudging back from one of them in freezing conditions and died in January 1736 less than a year after arriving.

In 1735, Charles Emmanuel III agreed to lend his "first architect" to Philip V of Spain to modernize Madrid. Juvarra's work conditions there were very different from those he had enjoyed before, and his problems exacerbated by the failure of his new employers to reimburse his travel expenses and pay his salary. They could not even be bothered to provide him with a carriage to visit the sites he was working on. He caught pneumonia after trudging back from one of them in freezing conditions and died in January 1736 less than a year after arriving.

In 1735, Charles Emmanuel III agreed to lend his "first architect" to Philip V of Spain to modernize Madrid. Juvarra's work conditions there were very different from those he had enjoyed before, and his problems exacerbated by the failure of his new employers to reimburse his travel expenses and pay his salary. They could not even be bothered to provide him with a carriage to visit the sites he was working on. He caught pneumonia after trudging back from one of them in freezing conditions and died in January 1736 less than a year after arriving.

In 1735, Charles Emmanuel III agreed to lend his "first architect" to Philip V of Spain to modernize Madrid. Juvarra's work conditions there were very different from those he had enjoyed before, and his problems exacerbated by the failure of his new employers to reimburse his travel expenses and pay his salary. They could not even be bothered to provide him with a carriage to visit the sites he was working on. He caught pneumonia after trudging back from one of them in freezing conditions and died in January 1736 less than a year after arriving.

In 1735, Charles Emmanuel III agreed to lend his "first architect" to Philip V of Spain to modernize Madrid. Juvarra's work conditions there were very different from those he had enjoyed before, and his problems exacerbated by the failure of his new employers to reimburse his travel expenses and pay his salary. They could not even be bothered to provide him with a carriage to visit the sites he was working on. He caught pneumonia after trudging back from one of them in freezing conditions and died in January 1736 less than a year after arriving.

In 1735, Charles Emmanuel III agreed to lend his "first architect" to Philip V of Spain to modernize Madrid. Juvarra's work conditions there were very different from those he had enjoyed before, and his problems exacerbated by the failure of his new employers to reimburse his travel expenses and pay his salary. They could not even be bothered to provide him with a carriage to visit the sites he was working on. He caught pneumonia after trudging back from one of them in freezing conditions and died in January 1736 less than a year after arriving.

In 1735, Charles Emmanuel III agreed to lend his "first architect" to Philip V of Spain to modernize Madrid. Juvarra's work conditions there were very different from those he had enjoyed before, and his problems exacerbated by the failure of his new employers to reimburse his travel expenses and pay his salary. They could not even be bothered to provide him with a carriage to visit the sites he was working on. He caught pneumonia after trudging back from one of them in freezing conditions and died in January 1736 less than a year after arriving.

In 1735, Charles Emmanuel III agreed to lend his "first architect" to Philip V of Spain to modernize Madrid. Juvarra's work conditions there were very different from those he had enjoyed before, and his problems exacerbated by the failure of his new employers to reimburse his travel expenses and pay his salary. They could not even be bothered to provide him with a carriage to visit the sites he was working on. He caught pneumonia after trudging back from one of them in freezing conditions and died in January 1736 less than a year after arriving.

In 1735, Charles Emmanuel III agreed to lend his "first architect" to Philip V of Spain to modernize Madrid. Juvarra's work conditions there were very different from those he had enjoyed before, and his problems exacerbated by the failure of his new employers to reimburse his travel expenses and pay his salary. They could not even be bothered to provide him with a carriage to visit the sites he was working on. He caught pneumonia after trudging back from one of them in freezing conditions and died in January 1736 less than a year after arriving.

In 1735, Charles Emmanuel III agreed to lend his "first architect" to Philip V of Spain to modernize Madrid. Juvarra's work conditions there were very different from those he had enjoyed before, and his problems exacerbated by the failure of his new employers to reimburse his travel expenses and pay his salary. They could not even be bothered to provide him with a carriage to visit the sites he was working on. He caught pneumonia after trudging back from one of them in freezing conditions and died in January 1736 less than a year after arriving.

In 1735, Charles Emmanuel III agreed to lend his "first architect" to Philip V of Spain to modernize Madrid. Juvarra's work conditions there were very different from those he had enjoyed before, and his problems exacerbated by the failure of his new employers to reimburse his travel expenses and pay his salary. They could not even be bothered to provide him with a carriage to visit the sites he was working on. He caught pneumonia after trudging back from one of them in freezing conditions and died in January 1736 less than a year after arriving.

In 1735, Charles Emmanuel III agreed to lend his "first architect" to Philip V of Spain to modernize Madrid. Juvarra's work conditions there were very different from those he had enjoyed before, and his problems exacerbated by the failure of his new employers to reimburse his travel expenses and pay his salary. They could not even be bothered to provide him with a carriage to visit the sites he was working on. He caught pneumonia after trudging back from one of them in freezing conditions and died in January 1736 less than a year after arriving.

In 1735, Charles Emmanuel III agreed to lend his "first architect" to Philip V of Spain to modernize Madrid. Juvarra's work conditions there were very different from those he had enjoyed before, and his problems exacerbated by the failure of his new employers to reimburse his travel expenses and pay his salary. They could not even be bothered to provide him with a carriage to visit the sites he was working on. He caught pneumonia after trudging back from one of them in freezing conditions and died in January 1736 less than a year after arriving.

In 1735, Charles Emmanuel III agreed to lend his "first architect" to Philip V of Spain to modernize Madrid. Juvarra's work conditions there were very different from those he had enjoyed before, and his problems exacerbated by the failure of his new employers to reimburse his travel expenses and pay his salary. They could not even be bothered to provide him with a carriage to visit the sites he was working on. He caught pneumonia after trudging back from one of them in freezing conditions and died in January 1736 less than a year after arriving.

In 1735, Charles Emmanuel III agreed to lend his "first architect" to Philip V of Spain to modernize Madrid. Juvarra's work conditions there were very different from those he had enjoyed before, and his problems exacerbated by the failure of his new employers to reimburse his travel expenses and pay his salary. They could not even be bothered to provide him with a carriage to visit the sites he was working on. He caught pneumonia after trudging back from one of them in freezing conditions and died in January 1736 less than a year after arriving.

In 1735, Charles Emmanuel III agreed to lend his "first architect" to Philip V of Spain to modernize Madrid. Juvarra's work conditions there were very different from those he had enjoyed before, and his problems exacerbated by the failure of his new employers to reimburse his travel expenses and pay his salary. They could not even be bothered to provide him with a carriage to visit the sites he was working on. He caught pneumonia after trudging back from one of them in freezing conditions and died in January 1736 less than a year after arriving.

In 1735, Charles Emmanuel III agreed to lend his "first architect" to Philip V of Spain to modernize Madrid. Juvarra's work conditions there were very different from those he had enjoyed before, and his problems exacerbated by the failure of his new employers to reimburse his travel expenses and pay his salary. They could not even be bothered to provide him with a carriage to visit the sites he was working on. He caught pneumonia after trudging back from one of them in freezing conditions and died in January 1736 less than a year after arriving.

In 1735, Charles Emmanuel III agreed to lend his "first architect" to Philip V of Spain to modernize Madrid. Juvarra's work conditions there were very different from those he had enjoyed before, and his problems exacerbated by the failure of his new employers to reimburse his travel expenses and pay his salary. They could not even be bothered to provide him with a carriage to visit the sites he was working on. He caught pneumonia after trudging back from one of them in freezing conditions and died in January 1736 less than a year after arriving.

In 1735, Charles Emmanuel III agreed to lend his "first architect" to Philip V of Spain to modernize Madrid. Juvarra's work conditions there were very different from those he had enjoyed before, and his problems exacerbated by the failure of his new employers to reimburse his travel expenses and pay his salary. They could not even be bothered to provide him with a carriage to visit the sites he was working on. He caught pneumonia after trudging back from one of them in freezing conditions and died in January 1736 less than a year after arriving.

In 1735, Charles Emmanuel III agreed to lend his "first architect" to Philip V of Spain to modernize Madrid. Juvarra's work conditions there were very different from those he had enjoyed before, and his problems exacerbated by the failure of his new employers to reimburse his travel expenses and pay his salary. They could not even be bothered to provide him with a carriage to visit the sites he was working on. He caught pneumonia after trudging back from one of them in freezing conditions and died in January 1736 less than a year after arriving.

In 1735, Charles Emmanuel III agreed to lend his "first architect" to Philip V of Spain to modernize Madrid. Juvarra's work conditions there were very different from those he had enjoyed before, and his problems exacerbated by the failure of his new employers to reimburse his travel expenses and pay his salary. They could not even be bothered to provide him with a carriage to visit the sites he was working on. He caught pneumonia after trudging back from one of them in freezing conditions and died in January 1736 less than a year after arriving.

In 1735, Charles Emmanuel III agreed to lend his "first architect" to Philip V of Spain to modernize Madrid. Juvarra's work conditions there were very different from those he had enjoyed before, and his problems exacerbated by the failure of his new employers to reimburse his travel expenses and pay his salary. They could not even be bothered to provide him with a carriage to visit the sites he was working on. He caught pneumonia after trudging back from one of them in freezing conditions and died in January 1736 less than a year after arriving.

In 1735, Charles Emmanuel III agreed to lend his "first architect" to Philip V of Spain to modernize Madrid. Juvarra's work conditions there were very different from those he had enjoyed before, and his problems exacerbated by the failure of his new employers to reimburse his travel expenses and pay his salary. They could not even be bothered to provide him with a carriage to visit the sites he was working on. He caught pneumonia after trudging back from one of them in freezing conditions and died in January 1736 less than a year after arriving.

In 1735, Charles Emmanuel III agreed to lend his "first architect" to Philip V of Spain to modernize Madrid. Juvarra's work conditions there were very different from those he had enjoyed before, and his problems exacerbated by the failure of his new employers to reimburse his travel expenses and pay his salary. They could not even be bothered to provide him with a carriage to visit the sites he was working on. He caught pneumonia after trudging back from one of them in freezing conditions and died in January 1736 less than a year after arriving.

In 1735, Charles Emmanuel III agreed to lend his "first architect" to Philip V of Spain to modernize Madrid. Juvarra's work conditions there were very different from those he had enjoyed before, and his problems exacerbated by the failure of his new employers to reimburse his travel expenses and pay his salary. They could not even be bothered to provide him with a carriage to visit the sites he was working on. He caught pneumonia after trudging back from one of them in freezing conditions and died in January 1736 less than a year after arriving.

In 1735, Charles Emmanuel III agreed to lend his "first architect" to Philip V of Spain to modernize Madrid. Juvarra's work conditions there were very different from those he had enjoyed before, and his problems exacerbated by the failure of his new employers to reimburse his travel expenses and pay his salary. They could not even be bothered to provide him with a carriage to visit the sites he was working on. He caught pneumonia after trudging back from one of them in freezing conditions and died in January 1736 less than a year after arriving.

In 1735, Charles Emmanuel III agreed to lend his "first architect" to Philip V of Spain to modernize Madrid. Juvarra's work conditions there were very different from those he had enjoyed before, and his problems exacerbated by the failure of his new employers to reimburse his travel expenses and pay his salary. They could not even be bothered to provide him with a carriage to visit the sites he was working on. He caught pneumonia after trudging back from one of them in freezing conditions and died in January 1736 less than a year after arriving.

In 1735, Charles Emmanuel III agreed to lend his "first architect" to Philip V of Spain to modernize Madrid. Juvarra's work conditions there were very different from those he had enjoyed before, and his problems exacerbated by the failure of his new employers to reimburse his travel expenses and pay his salary. They could not even be bothered to provide him with a carriage to visit the sites he was working on. He caught pneumonia after trudging back from one of them in freezing conditions and died in January 1736 less than a year after arriving.

In 1735, Charles Emmanuel III agreed to lend his "first architect" to Philip V of Spain to modernize Madrid. Juvarra's work conditions there were very different from those he had enjoyed before, and his problems exacerbated by the failure of his new employers to reimburse his travel expenses and pay his salary. They could not even be bothered to provide him with a carriage to visit the sites he was working on. He caught pneumonia after trudging back from one of them in freezing conditions and died in January 1736 less than a year after arriving.

In 1735, Charles Emmanuel III agreed to lend his "first architect" to Philip V of Spain to modernize Madrid. Juvarra's work conditions there were very different from those he had enjoyed before, and his problems exacerbated by the failure of his new employers to reimburse his travel expenses and pay his salary. They could not even be bothered to provide him with a carriage to visit the sites he was working on. He caught pneumonia after trudging back from one of them in freezing conditions and died in January 1736 less than a year after arriving.

In 1735, Charles Emmanuel III agreed to lend his "first architect" to Philip V of Spain to modernize Madrid. Juvarra's work conditions there were very different from those he had enjoyed before, and his problems exacerbated by the failure of his new employers to reimburse his travel expenses and pay his salary. They could not even be bothered to provide him with a carriage to visit the sites he was working on. He caught pneumonia after trudging back from one of them in freezing conditions and died in January 1736 less than a year after arriving.

In 1735, Charles Emmanuel III agreed to lend his "first architect" to Philip V of Spain to modernize Madrid. Juvarra's work conditions there were very different from those he had enjoyed before, and his problems exacerbated by the failure of his new employers to reimburse his travel expenses and pay his salary. They could not even be bothered to provide him with a carriage to visit the sites he was working on. He caught pneumonia after trudging back from one of them in freezing conditions and died in January 1736 less than a year after arriving.

In 1735, Charles Emmanuel III agreed to lend his "first architect" to Philip V of Spain to modernize Madrid. Juvarra's work conditions there were very different from those he had enjoyed before, and his problems exacerbated by the failure of his new employers to reimburse his travel expenses and pay his salary. They could not even be bothered to provide him with a carriage to visit the sites he was working on. He caught pneumonia after trudging back from one of them in freezing conditions and died in January 1736 less than a year after arriving.

In 1735, Charles Emmanuel III agreed to lend his "first architect" to Philip V of Spain to modernize Madrid. Juvarra's work conditions there were very different from those he had enjoyed before, and his problems exacerbated by the failure of his new employers to reimburse his travel expenses and pay his salary. They could not even be bothered to provide him with a carriage to visit the sites he was working on. He caught pneumonia after trudging back from one of them in freezing conditions and died in January 1736 less than a year after arriving.

In 1735, Charles Emmanuel III agreed to lend his "first architect" to Philip V of Spain to modernize Madrid. Juvarra's work conditions there



A Worried Mood at Hong Kong Sales

International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG—Seldom did the art market send back such an instant echo of the political worries of the moment as did this week's sales of Chinese art, with a heavy emphasis on porcelain, put together by Christie's and Sotheby's.

For years, the ascent of the Chinese communities outside China seemed unstoppable in this field as in other areas of

SOUREN MELIKIAN

the economy, with Hong Kong firmly in the driver's seat. When the Japanese receded into the background, following the art market crash in the fall of 1990, Hong Kong soon appeared to be taking over, no matter how different its aesthetic orientations might be.

This week, it was still operating as a major force, but a force on the retreat, concentrating on essentials and dropping much of what looked pleasing but replaceable. Hence a huge failure rate in both houses, which, depending on the sessions, ranged from one third of the lots to more than a half.

The sale that best summed it up was held at Sotheby's, on Tuesday when the Chinese ceramics and a couple of jades from the "Su Lin An Collection" were dispersed. A glance at the catalogue was enough to persuade old-timers that the so-called "collection" came from Japan — several objects had appeared more than once in art shows held in Japan.

Aesthetically, the group was too disparate, within a consistently high level of quality, to have been chosen by a private collector. It is hard to imagine what kind of man would want to own the most extraordinary "junyao" basin of the 13th century, some 14th-century blue-and-white vases remarkably vigorous in shape and design, a pale Yongzheng period (1723-1735) imitation of the genre, and a

"Famille-Rose" dish of the same period with pretty blossoming trees. Hard to imagine, that is, other than a dealer with a marvelous eye for the best in sundry categories. Some old-timers muttered the name Goro Sakamoto.

Two years ago, even last year, the gamble might have resulted in an unqualified success. On Tuesday, it was financially rewarding for Sotheby's which sold six pieces for \$4.7 million Hong Kong dollars (\$4.5 million), but another 16 pieces found no takers.

Hong Kong retains the finest object by far, a 14th-century *meiping* or vase with high rounded shoulders and a short neck decorated in blue and white with floral and formal patterns. At a cost of 9.92 million Hong Kong dollars, the Tsui Museum of Art, founded by the businessman collector T.T. Tsui, added one more gem to its ceramic treasures, setting in the process a world record for Chinese blue-and-white porcelain.

Bui Hong Kong missed out on the stunning junyao basin of the 13th century which also set a record in its category at 6.07 million Hong Kong dollars. With its bold splashes of purple across the soft blue surface, this is one of the most beautiful Chinese porcelain vessels ever to appear on the market and, perhaps, the masterpiece of the entire Jun kiln production. Until recently, it would undoubtedly have gone to a Hong Kong buyer. Instead it was bought by Giuseppe Eskenazi of London, underbid by James Lally of New York.

As he sensed a historic occasion, Eskenazi later moved in to snatch away the "Famille-Rose" imperial dish of the Yongzheng period (1723-1735) for 3.1 million Hong Kong dollars and a blue and white basin with lobed rim of the period (1573-1619). Here the price, 2.99 million Hong Kong dollars, largely exceeded Sotheby's high estimate. The basin, Eskenazi said in an interview, was unusually

well preserved without any of the chipping and fritting on the edges of the rim and the lobes that are common in Wanli wares.

Later, in the sale from various owners that followed, Eskenazi continued to buy objects which not long ago would have been fought over and eventually won by Chinese bidders.

This is not to say that Hong Kong collectors have given up. At intervals, they went after certain objects with fierce determination. But they had to be very special, of the kind that comes up once in a blue moon. Such was a rare pierced box and cover of the Wanli period, painted with 16 boys romping about in a garden. Remarkable for its pristine condition, it doubled its high estimate as a Hong Kong art lover went up to 570,000 Hong Kong dollars to get it. There were other cases. Each time the bidding was fast, precise, on target. There was no fishing around, for fun, as will happen in happier times.

Two years ago, even last year, the gamble might have resulted in an unqualified success. On Tuesday, it was financially rewarding for Sotheby's which sold six pieces for \$4.7 million Hong Kong dollars (\$4.5 million), but another 16 pieces found no takers.

Hong Kong retains the finest object by far, a 14th-century *meiping* or vase with high rounded shoulders and a short neck decorated in blue and white with floral and formal patterns. At a cost of 9.92 million Hong Kong dollars, the Tsui Museum of Art, founded by the businessman collector T.T. Tsui, added one more gem to its ceramic treasures, setting in the process a world record for Chinese blue-and-white porcelain.

Bui Hong Kong missed out on the stunning junyao basin of the 13th century which also set a record in its category at 6.07 million Hong Kong dollars. With its bold splashes of purple across the soft blue surface, this is one of the most beautiful Chinese porcelain vessels ever to appear on the market and, perhaps, the masterpiece of the entire Jun kiln production. Until recently, it would undoubtedly have gone to a Hong Kong buyer. Instead it was bought by Giuseppe Eskenazi of London, underbid by James Lally of New York.

As he sensed a historic occasion, Eskenazi later moved in to snatch away the "Famille-Rose" imperial dish of the Yongzheng period (1723-1735) for 3.1 million Hong Kong dollars and a blue and white basin with lobed rim of the period (1573-1619). Here the price, 2.99 million Hong Kong dollars, largely exceeded Sotheby's high estimate. The basin, Eskenazi said in an interview, was unusually

well preserved without any of the chipping and fritting on the edges of the rim and the lobes that are common in Wanli wares.

Later, in the sale from various owners that followed, Eskenazi continued to buy objects which not long ago would have been fought over and eventually won by Chinese bidders.

This is not to say that Hong Kong collectors have given up. At intervals, they went after certain objects with fierce determination. But they had to be very special, of the kind that comes up once in a blue moon. Such was a rare pierced box and cover of the Wanli period, painted with 16 boys romping about in a garden. Remarkable for its pristine condition, it doubled its high estimate as a Hong Kong art lover went up to 570,000 Hong Kong dollars to get it. There were other cases. Each time the bidding was fast, precise, on target. There was no fishing around, for fun, as will happen in happier times.

Two years ago, even last year, the gamble might have resulted in an unqualified success. On Tuesday, it was financially rewarding for Sotheby's which sold six pieces for \$4.7 million Hong Kong dollars (\$4.5 million), but another 16 pieces found no takers.

Hong Kong retains the finest object by far, a 14th-century *meiping* or vase with high rounded shoulders and a short neck decorated in blue and white with floral and formal patterns. At a cost of 9.92 million Hong Kong dollars, the Tsui Museum of Art, founded by the businessman collector T.T. Tsui, added one more gem to its ceramic treasures, setting in the process a world record for Chinese blue-and-white porcelain.

Bui Hong Kong missed out on the stunning junyao basin of the 13th century which also set a record in its category at 6.07 million Hong Kong dollars. With its bold splashes of purple across the soft blue surface, this is one of the most beautiful Chinese porcelain vessels ever to appear on the market and, perhaps, the masterpiece of the entire Jun kiln production. Until recently, it would undoubtedly have gone to a Hong Kong buyer. Instead it was bought by Giuseppe Eskenazi of London, underbid by James Lally of New York.

As he sensed a historic occasion, Eskenazi later moved in to snatch away the "Famille-Rose" imperial dish of the Yongzheng period (1723-1735) for 3.1 million Hong Kong dollars and a blue and white basin with lobed rim of the period (1573-1619). Here the price, 2.99 million Hong Kong dollars, largely exceeded Sotheby's high estimate. The basin, Eskenazi said in an interview, was unusually



Blue-and-white meiping vase sold for 9.9 million Hong Kong dollars.

'Gender of Art': Paris Exhibition Fails to Grapple With Real Issues

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The great free-for-all on gender has had a tremendous if not always felicitous impact on art. Practically the entire production of Marcel Duchamp hinges on the subject. So does that of Louise Bourgeois. So one is hardly surprised to see the Pompidou Center present a major, 450-item exhibition devoted to these issues: "Feminin-masculin le sexe de l'art" (to Feb. 12).

The result, alas, is devastatingly disappointing.

The organizers gravely point out that the title refers not to "gender in art" but to "the gender of art" and go on to explain that (a) the old distinctions between genders are no longer valid and that (b) true art can only be feminine. In this they somehow fail to note that if (a) is true (God forbid!), then (b) must inevitably become meaningless.

Having declared that the show is not about the representation of sex in art, they have, in fact, done little more than line up the greatest array of human genitalia and related material ever displayed in a museum not otherwise specialized in such things.



Meret Oppenheim's fur-lined cup and saucer.

The guiding concept of the show is both artfully hazy and dismally inadequate, and the whole thing grows increasingly depressing as one proceeds from one room to the next.

It is not so much the objects themselves that are depressing, however, as the growing awareness that they stand there divorced from the only things that might conceivably bring them to life — from any hint of joy, love or passion which seals a person's adhesion to life and to the sometimes painful peculiarities of the individual human condition.

As a result, all that remains is a relentless and increasingly pointless accumulation of mostly symptomatic or clinical data.

That consecrated icon, Duchamp's "Great Glass," stands there in an approved copy. Those familiar with the work know that it constitutes (in the words of André Breton) a cynical representation of the sex act such as an "extra-human being" might have been led to understand it.

Duchamp was a brilliant, sensitive youth, fascinated by

Bourgeois is represented by a large variety of works, smooth marbles and bronzes, a haunting environment, some tackily unappetizing forms in plastic, and an impressive monumental piece mounted on railroad tracks at the entrance to the show (just next to Courbet's celebrated "Origine du Monde"), which periodically extends and retracts and looks like nothing so much as a Jules Verne moon missile.

Bourgeois on the other hand, was lastingly marked by the way her father humiliated her mother when he installed his young mistress in their home as the children's English teacher. Both — as Lawrence Durrell put it in "Justine" — were deeply wounded in their sex, and found ways of dealing with this early and highly destructive experience through their art.

Duchamp was the pioneer of course: his earliest enigmatic work on the theme was begun in 1913. Since then, countless lesser wits have ventured into the field in increasingly explicit

women. He suffered deeply from his mother's indifference until, as he put it, he managed to achieve the same indifference himself. This he could only do by positioning himself in an almost extraterrestrial sphere of brittle, distanced irony.

Bourgeois on the other hand, was lastingly marked by the way her father humiliated her mother when he installed his young mistress in their home as the children's English teacher. Both — as Lawrence Durrell put it in "Justine" — were deeply wounded in their sex, and found ways of dealing with this early and highly destructive experience through their art.

Hans Bellmer, for instance, was a highly refined draftsman, and his irresistible obsession with young girls has produced a body of perverse but highly elegant work. Its very excesses, however, bespeak an ecstasy of pain, drift, experimentally at least, across the border into the other gender — and the impossibility of doing so in an entirely satisfactory manner.

Most of these artists deal all the more ineffectually with the issues of gender that they seem to assume it is best approached as materially, clinically observable "Ding an sich." The only thing to be observed here, however, is the fetish around which they have been led to organize their suffering egos. And while this gives the measure of a certain contemporary anguish, it unfortunately fails to throw much light on its true causes.

Following Duchamp's lead,

men and women artists, in

shril, painful or ironical rebellion

against the laws and logic

of gender, express, with vary-

ing degrees of irony and ag-

gressiveness, their yearning to

drift, experimentally at least, between men and women. This is something the conceptors of the exhibition have chosen to ignore, just as they have rejected the idea that the manifestations of gender are not so much a matter of organs, secondary characteristics or accessories but rather one of interpretation and relationship, and that these cannot be comprehended without taking into account the cultural frame of reference of the persons concerned.

As a result, the symptoms of poignant disarray apparent in so much of this art, instead of being perceived as dangerously ambiguous appeals for love broadcasts by people trapped in a labyrinth, are seized, turned away from their true import and brandished as the banner of a "new eroticism" and the patriotic symbol of a "new" sexual freedom.

ART COLOGNE

We present:

BAUHAUS

paintings and
graphic works

Art Cologne 1995

Stand Nr. 316,

Halle 1.2, 1. OG

GALERIE RIEDER

MAXIMILIANSTRASSE 22

80539 MÜNCHEN

TEL 0 89 - 29 45 17

FAX 0 89 - 22 34 51

New dates with different days: November 4-5, November 11-12, November 18-19, November 25-26 November 1995

ART COLOGNE

Internationaler Kunstmarkt

International galleries will be showing their 20th century art.

From 12.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m., Sat-Sun 12.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m.

in the Kölle-Halle, Köllestrasse.

Organizer: Federal Association of German Art Galleries e.V. (BDA)

Information: Köllestrasse, Postfach 210746, D-50252 Cologne,

Germany, Telefon 221-621-6

Köln/Messe

Program Beyond-style exhibitions in thematic context concentrating on "color".
Artists:
Bechtold Dorsio Calderara Frankenthaler Hockney Sava
Publications "Concept: Color" Urachhaus Stuttgart 1993, symposium and exhibition
with L. Albers, Dienst, Grabner, Swibensky, Jochems, Lohse, Nay,
Pöhlisch, Rothko, Sava, Zenith
Galerie Karin Feuer, Prinz-Georg-Str. 104, 40479 Düsseldorf, Germany
Art Catalogue 11-13/95, Halle 2.2, Stand Nr. 279

In 1996,
the International Herald Tribune
will run several

Art Special Headings.

If you want to have more
information about the
Art calendar and if you
want to advertise in our
Art sections, please contact:

in Germany:
Carola Lay

Tel: 049 69 72 67 55

Fax: 049 69 72 73 10

ART COLOGNE 1995

Halle 2.2 Stand Nr. 227

HARTMUT BÖHM RUSSELL MALTZ

Galerie Walzinger

Postfach 45, D-66740 Saarbrücken

Tel. 06831/49541 Fax 49544

International
Herald Tribune
ads workBRAQUE - BUTHE - CORINTH - DIX
FAUTRIER - FILONOV - GLEIZES - GOTTLIEBHELIOS - HOFMANN - JAWLENSKY
KIRCHNER - KITAJ - LINDNER - MAILLOLMALEVITCH - MARCKS - MATISSE
METZINGER - MIRO - MONET - OLITSKI

16, Avenue Matignon - 75008 PARIS

Tel. (33-1) 43 59 90 07

Fax. (33-1) 43 59 90 08

MORE IS LESS.



via the



**MORE NEWS, VIEWS AND FEATURES FROM AROUND THE WORLD DAILY.
LESS TO PAY. SAVE UP TO 54% WHEN YOU SUBSCRIBE NOW.**

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Country/Currency		12 months	% SAVINGS	3 months
		+2 months FREE	for 1 year	+2 weeks FREE
Austria	A. Sch.	6,000		1,800
Belgium	B. Fr.	14,000		4,200
Denmark	D. Kr.	3,400		1,050
France	F. F.	1,950		590
Germany*	D. M.	700		210
Great Britain	£	210		65
Ireland	£ Ir.	230		68
Italy	Lira	470,000		145,000
Luxembourg	L. Fr.	14,000		4,200
Netherlands	Fl.	770		230
Portugal	Esc.	47,000		14,000
Spain	Ptas.	48,000		14,500
hand delivery Madrid	Ptas.	55,000		14,500
Sweden (airmail)	S. Kr.	3,100		900
hand delivery	S. Kr.	3,500		1,000
Switzerland	S. Fr.	610		185
United States	\$ US	360		115

* For information concerning hand delivery in major German cities call toll free IHT Germany at: 0130-84 85 85 or fax (039) 175 413. Under German regulations, a 2-week free period is granted for all new orders.

Yes, I would like to start receiving the International Herald Tribune.

The subscription term I prefer is:

- 12 months (plus 2 free months) 3 months (plus 2 free weeks) Please charge my:

American Express Diners Club VISA Access MasterCard Eurocard

Credit card charges will be made in French Francs at current rates.

Card No: _____ Exp. Date: _____

Signature: _____

For business orders, please indicate your VAT No: (IHT VAT Number FR74732021126)

Mr/Mrs/Ms Family Name: _____ First Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City/Code: _____ Country: _____

Home Tel No: _____ Business Tel No: _____

I do not wish to receive relevant details from other companies

Mail or fax to: International Herald Tribune

181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Fax: (+33 1) 41 43 92 10

OR CALL (+33 1) 41 43 93 61

In Asia, call (+852) 29 22 11 88; In the USA, call toll-free: 1-800-882-2884

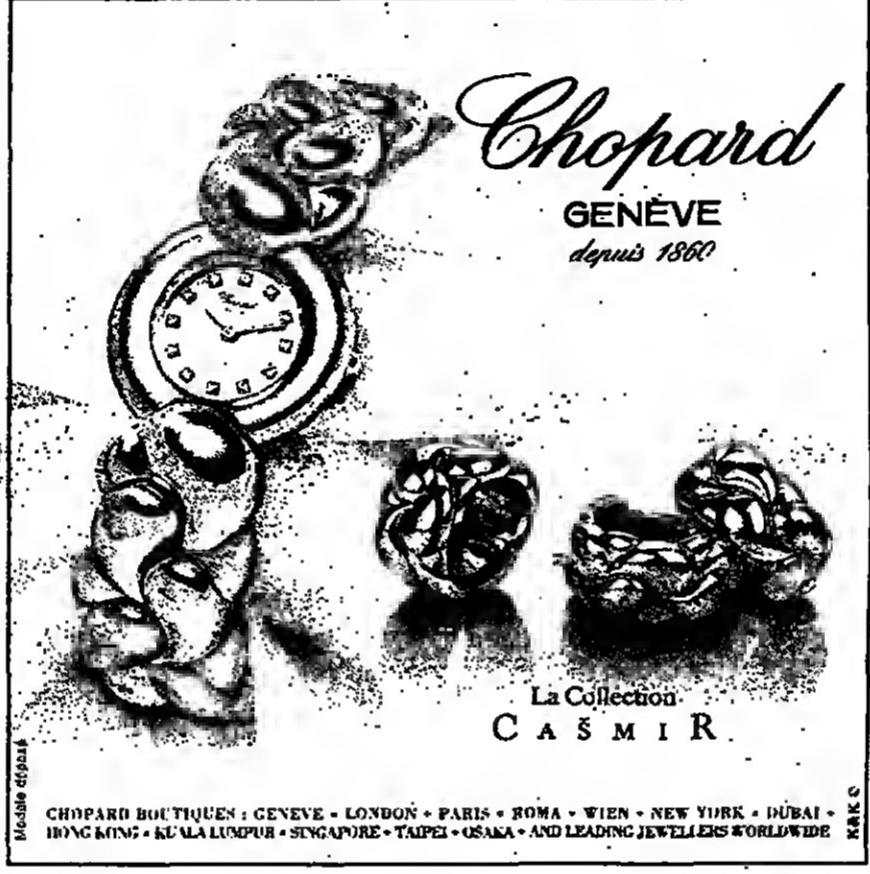
Offer valid for new subscribers only.

NYSE

Friday's 4 p.m. Close

Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere

**12 Month
High Low Stock** Div. Yld PE EPS % Chg. % Chg.



**CHOPARD BOUTIQUES : GENEVE • LONDON • PARIS • ROMA • WIEN • NEW YORK • DUBAI •
HONG KONG • KUALA LUMPUR • SINGAPORE • TAIPEI • OSAKA • AND LEADING JEWELLERS WORLDWIDE**

Continued on Page 12

هكذا من الراحل

LUXURY AVENUES

WALK THIS WAY: A TOUR OF THE WORLD'S FASHION CENTERS

From New York to Tokyo, a guide to the streets that have it all.



Each of the world's capitals has its own distinctive style. Here, an example of classic Parisian elegance.

"LUXURY AVENUES" was produced in its entirety by the Advertising Department of the International Herald Tribune. WRITERS: Heidi Ellison in Paris and Mary Krienke in Geneva. PROGRAM DIRECTOR: Bill Maher.

What is a luxury avenue? There is certainly more than one street in every world capital where luxury boutiques, grand hotels and top-level restaurants can be found, but each large city seems to have one or two streets that symbolize and define its particular style.

Both natives and visitors promenade on these streets not only to see what's new and to shop, but also to be seen and admired, perhaps not for their Easter bonnets, as in the old song, but for their chic duds and long, long limousines. They eat in the posh restaurants and sleep in the grand hotels. Luckily, the rest of us still have the right to visit these streets as well.

While it is true that the same famous retailers tend to crop up on most of the luxury avenues, each one also exhibits its national characteristics and idiosyncrasies that make it unique.

The heart of London

On London's Old and New Bond Street, for example, you will find many of the big international names, including fashion houses Versace, Valentino, Chanel, Karl Lagerfeld, Christian Lacroix, Yves Saint Laurent, Hermès, Gucci, Cerruti, Donna Karan and Emporio Armani; jewelers Cartier and Tiffany; and footwear purveyors Joan and David.

But there are also many establishments on Bond Street that make it terribly British. The art auction houses Sotheby's and Phillips are located on Bond Street, which has been a trendy shopping attraction since early in the 19th century. Bond Street also features traditional British clothiers Sukha, high fashion from Joseph, dress clothes from Caroline Charles, Britain-based designer Nicole Farhi and many other high-end establishments, including art galleries, antique dealers, art restorers and even fine chocolate shops.

Only in Japan

Japan's Ginza, even with a strong representation of names known round the world, could only be in Japan. Lined with store after store and buzzing with crowds of shoppers, this consumer's paradise features world-renowned names like Ralph Lauren Polo, Laura Ashley and Junko Shimada, but there are also Ginza Kunoya, which specializes in kimonos

and everything that goes with them, including sandals, socks, obi (sashes), wallets and bags; Nihonshu Center, where sake of every variety can be tasted and purchased; Toraya for traditional clothing for well-dressed Japanese boys and girls; and Yurakucho Seibu, a department store for those who follow the trends.

The Ginza, glowing with the bright lights of colored neon at night, is also the home of the famous Japanese department stores Mitsukoshi, Matsuzakaya and Matsuya, many of the city's top restaurants as well as more modest ones, and bars and beer halls.

Italian native sons

The vivacious Italian personality comes through in Milan's Via Montenapoleone and Via della Spiga, where fur-clad ladies buy not only from Italian native sons Versace, Valentino, Gianfranco Ferré, Fratelli Rossetti, Ferragamo, Prada, Fausto Santini and Moschino, but also from French imports Jean Paul Gaultier, Kookai, Marithé et François Girbaud and Louis Vuitton. The Italians cannot be beat for the quality of their fabrics, and even when the Milanese buy

from foreign designers, they are still supporting their own textile industry, which supplies many major fashion houses in other countries.

New York, of course, will always be New York, with its own brash personality, hectic pace and sporty style. On the famed Fifth Avenue, you'll still find the classic department stores Saks Fifth Avenue, Lord & Taylor and Bergdorf Goodman.

For diamonds and other bijoux, moviegoers know where to shop: Tiffany and Truman Capote, and Harry Winston, plugged by Marilyn Monroe in "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" when she sang "Diamonds Are a Girl's Best Friend." Bulgari jewelers, though lacking in film credits, must not be forgotten.

Famous names abound on Fifth Avenue: The Trump Tower offers a plethora of fine boutiques, including Cartier; and Christian Dior, Charles Jourdan and Gucci have shops on the avenue. And for kids and adults who never grew up, a visit to the fabulous flagship store of FAO Schwarz is an absolute must.

Heidi Ellison

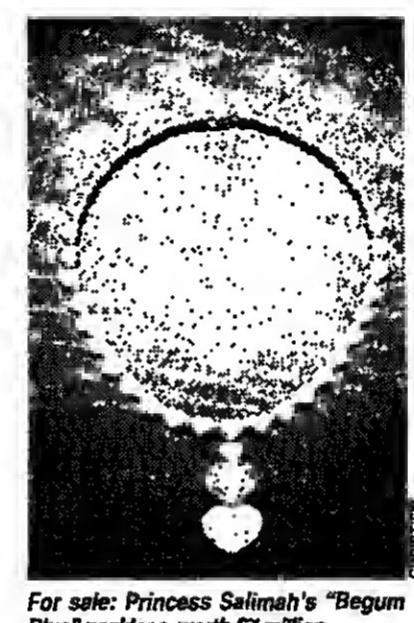
THE LIFE OF LUXURY: THE PRINCESS'S JEWELS

Among the announced highlights of the upcoming Geneva auctions, which take place the week of Nov. 13, are jewels from the personal collection of the beautiful Princess Salimah Aga Khan, ex-wife of His Highness Prince Karim Aga Khan, the princess is currently living in Switzerland. The Aga Khan, however, has won the first round of a legal battle in an effort to block the sale. She is appealing the court's decision.

The collection is described by Christie's experts as "the most sumptuous to appear on the market since the sale of the Duchess of Windsor's jewels." The most outstanding single item is a fancy deep-blue 13.78-carat heart-shaped diamond, "The Begum Blue," one of two detachable pendants on a necklace of graduated heart-shaped diamonds.

The story has it that the necklace, originally created by Boucheron, was offered by the prince to his wife, who had the hearts reset more to her liking by Poiray. The necklace is valued at \$7 million. Princess Salimah plans to create a charitable foundation financed in part from the proceeds of this sale of 261 lots, whose estimated presale value is more than \$15 million.

Mary Krienke



For sale: Princess Salimah's "Begum Blue" necklace, worth \$7 million.

PIECING TIME TOGETHER BY HAND

Piaget maintains the tradition of highly skilled watchmaking.

It is both reassuring and anachronistic that in this age of automation and cost-cutting, there still exists an idyllic spot in the Swiss Jura called La Côte-aux-Fées where master watchmakers assemble watches the old-fashioned way: by hand, using only precious metals.

Piaget — part of the Vendôme Luxury Products Group, which also owns Cartier and Baume & Mercier — prides itself on two points of uniqueness, according to Philippe Leopold-Metzger, deputy general manager. "Our manufacturing is totally integrated, that is, we make all our movements, cases and bracelets ourselves, and we work only in gold and platinum — no steel."

120th anniversary
Founded in 1874 by Georges Piaget, the company celebrated its 120th anniversary in 1994 with an exhibition at Geneva's Musée de l'Horlogerie that featured 200 of the most extraordinary timepieces Piaget has turned out over the years.

And today, even at a time of economic restraints, it continues to produce extraordinary watches, such as the new "Kanthara" model, set with over 300 perfectly cut diamonds, which costs 1.6 million Swiss francs (\$1.4 million) for the men's version. "The day you stop making exceptional pieces, your ability begins to disappear," says Mr. Leopold-Metzger. "The more we push our watchmakers to do out-of-the-world watches, the more they can do. It gives us extraordinary strength to excel. The company has never lost sight of its founder's credo: 'Always do better than necessary.'"

Flash and discretion

While richly jeweled showpieces have become a Piaget trademark, discreet gold watches with nary a jewel in sight constitute about 50 percent of production. It was Piaget that introduced the ultra-slim school of watchmaking with a 2-millimeter movement in 1956; this was subsequently refined to a mere sliver of 1.2 millimeters by the 1980s.

In line with Piaget's commitment to beauty, many of these movements are engraved and visible. The company also indulges in the high-wire virtuosity of what are known as "grandes complications," but it does not consider itself a high-tech specialist. The ratio of electronic to mechanical movements is approximately 50:50.

Piaget's diversification into *haute joaillerie* takes advantage of the high level of jewelry expertise on hand in its Geneva workshops, which turn out watch cases and

bracelets and create the company's exquisitely crafted jeweled pieces. Jewelry currently accounts for approximately 10 percent of the company's turnover and is becoming an important contributor to its growth.

"Our jewelry not only creates synergy but enables us to reach a younger public," Mr. Leopold-Metzger says. Further expansion into products such as scarves, leather goods and perfume, however, is out of the question. "For today, and for the foreseeable future, watches and jewelry are all we do."

Low volume, high sophistication
Relatively small in terms of volume (20,000 watches a year, compared with an estimated three-quarters of a million at Rolex), Piaget pegs its growth on the sophistication both of its product line and its retail distribution. "If you compete in only one niche of the watch market, 18 carat gold watches exclusively, you still have to compete in all of its segments —

from sober men's watches to women's jewelry watches — and in all major markets," Mr. Leopold-Metzger says.

Piaget's greatest strength is in Asia, which has accounted for more than 50 percent of its turnover for many years. Its second-largest market is Europe, where the company is currently involved in broadening its exposure, particularly in Germany. The United States constitutes Piaget's third major market. "We have positioned ourselves as a luxury company with a concept," Mr. Leopold-Metzger says. "A concept that extends from our workshops through sales and service."

Distribution strengthened

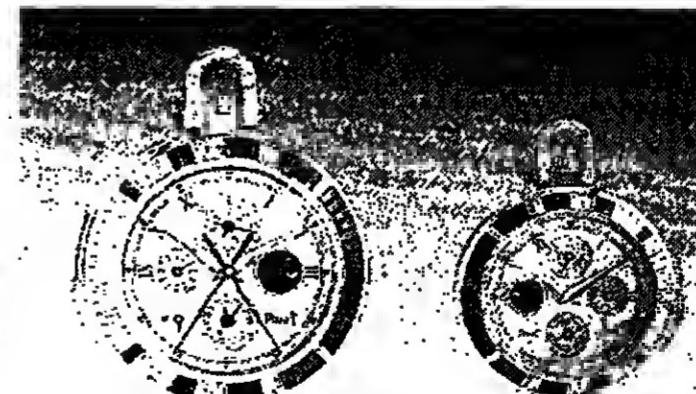
Piaget is currently in the process of strengthening its distribution by eliminating marginal sales points, expanding the number of Piaget boutiques from the present seven to 20 by 1999 and adding new "Espace Piaget" in-store shops at the rate of 15 per year.

Both boutiques and shops-within-shops are decorated in the company's signature lapis blue and wood. "Because our products are expensive, we have to project a high image," says Mr. Leopold-Metzger.

Piaget's position as a luxury company with a concept is given strong visual expression in its new advertising campaign. The print ads feature black and white portraits of individuals with exceptionally faces by celebrated photographer Richard Avedon, balanced by an extreme close-up of a Piaget watch. The headline is a simple statement: "Exceptional Character."

M.K.

N°5



Piaget's "Adam and Eve" pocket watches.

مكتبة من الأصل

LUXURY AVENUES

WALK THIS WAY: A TOUR OF THE WORLD'S FASHION CENTERS

From New York to Tokyo, a guide to the streets that have it all.



Each of the world's capitals has its own distinctive style. Here, an example of classic Parisian elegance.

"LUXURY AVENUES" was produced in its entirety by the Advertising Department of the International Herald Tribune. WRITERS: Heidi Ellison in Paris and Mary Krienke in Geneva. PROGRAM DIRECTOR: Bill Maher.

What is a luxury avenue? There is certainly more than one street in every world capital where luxury boutiques, grand hotels and top-level restaurants can be found, but each large city seems to have one or two streets that symbolize and define its particular style.

Both natives and visitors promenade on these streets not only to see what's new and to shop, but also to be seen and admired, perhaps not for their Easter bonnets, as in the old song, but for their chic duds and long, long limousines. They eat in the posh restaurants and sleep in the grand hotels. Luckily, the rest of us still have the right to visit these streets as well.

While it is true that the same famous retailers tend to crop up on most of the luxury avenues, each one also exhibits its national characteristics and idiosyncrasies that make it unique.

The heart of London

On London's Old and New Bond Street, for example, you will find many of the big international names, including fashion houses Versace, Valentino, Chanel, Karl Lagerfeld, Christian Lacroix, Yves Saint Laurent, Hermès, Gucci, Cerruti, Donna Karan and Emporio Armani; jewelers Cartier and Tiffany; and footwear purveyors Joan and David.

But there are also many establishments on Bond Street that make it terribly British. The art auction houses Sotheby's and Phillips are located on Bond Street, which has been a trendy shopping attraction since early in the 19th century. Bond Street also features traditional British clothiers Sukha, high fashion from Joseph, dress clothes from Caroline Charles, Britain-based designer Nicole Farhi and many other high-end establishments, including art galleries, antique dealers, art restorers and even fine chocolate shops.

Only in Japan

Japan's Ginza, even with a strong representation of names known round the world, could only be in Japan. Lined with store after store and buzzing with crowds of shoppers, this consumer's paradise features world-renowned names like Ralph Lauren Polo, Laura Ashley and Junko Shimada, but there are also Ginza Kunoya, which specializes in kimonos

and everything that goes with them, including sandals, socks, obi (sashes), wallets and bags; Nihonshu Center, where sake of every variety can be tasted and purchased; Toraya for traditional clothing for well-dressed Japanese boys and girls; and Yurakucho Seibu, a department store for those who follow the trends.

The Ginza, glowing with the bright lights of colored neon at night, is also the home of the famous Japanese department stores Mitsukoshi, Matsuzakaya and Matsuya, many of the city's top restaurants as well as more modest ones, and bars and beer halls.

Italian native sons

The vivacious Italian personality comes through in Milan's Via Montenapoleone and Via della Spiga, where fur-clad ladies buy not only from Italian native sons Versace, Valentino, Gianfranco Ferré, Fratelli Rossetti, Ferragamo, Prada, Fausto Santini and Moschino, but also from French imports Jean Paul Gaultier, Kookai, Marithé et François Girbaud and Louis Vuitton. The Italians cannot be beat for the quality of their fabrics, and even when the Milanese buy

from foreign designers, they are still supporting their own textile industry, which supplies many major fashion houses in other countries.

New York, of course, will always be New York, with its own brash personality, hectic pace and sporty style. On the famed Fifth Avenue, you'll still find the classic department stores Saks Fifth Avenue, Lord & Taylor and Bergdorf Goodman.

For diamonds and other bijoux, moviegoers know where to shop: Tiffany and Truman Capote, and Harry Winston, plugged by Marilyn Monroe in "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" when she sang "Diamonds Are a Girl's Best Friend." Bulgari jewelers, though lacking in film credits, must not be forgotten.

Famous names abound on Fifth Avenue: The Trump Tower offers a plethora of fine boutiques, including Cartier; and Christian Dior, Charles Jourdan and Gucci have shops on the avenue. And for kids and adults who never grew up, a visit to the fabulous flagship store of FAO Schwarz is an absolute must.

Heidi Ellison

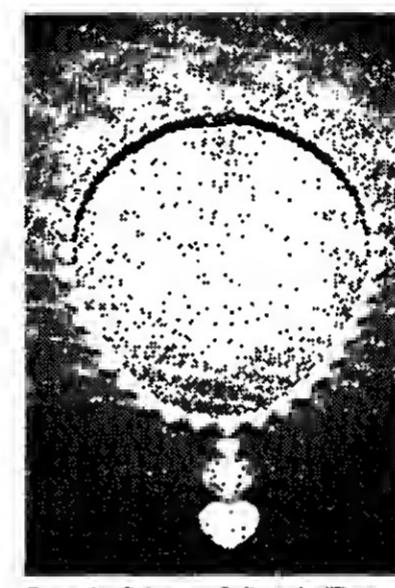
THE LIFE OF LUXURY: THE PRINCESS'S JEWELS

Among the announced highlights of the upcoming Geneva auctions, which take place the week of Nov. 13, are jewels from the personal collection of the beautiful Princess Salimah Aga Khan, ex-wife of His Highness Prince Karim Aga Khan, the princess is currently living in Switzerland. The Aga Khan, however, has won the first round of a legal battle in an effort to block the sale. She is appealing the court's decision.

The collection is described by Christie's experts as "the most sumptuous to appear on the market since the sale of the Duchess of Windsor's jewels." The most outstanding single item is a fancy deep-blue 13.78-carat heart-shaped diamond, "The Begum Blue," one of two detachable pendants on a necklace of graduated heart-shaped diamonds.

The story has it that the necklace, originally created by Boucheron, was offered by the prince to his wife, who had the hearts reset more to her liking by Poiray. The necklace is valued at \$7 million. Princess Salimah plans to create a charitable foundation financed in part from the proceeds of this sale of 261 lots, whose estimated presale value is more than \$15 million.

Mary Krienke



For sale: Princess Salimah's "Begum Blue" necklace, worth \$7 million.

PIECING TIME TOGETHER BY HAND

Piaget maintains the tradition of highly skilled watchmaking.

It is both reassuring and anachronistic that in this age of automation and cost-cutting, there still exists an idyllic spot in the Swiss Jura called La Côte-aux-Fées where master watchmakers assemble watches the old-fashioned way: by hand, using only precious metals.

Piaget — part of the Vendôme Luxury Products Group, which also owns Cartier and Baume & Mercier — prides itself on two points of uniqueness, according to Philippe Leopold-Metzger, deputy general manager. "Our manufacturing is totally integrated, that is, we make all our movements, cases and bracelets ourselves, and we work only in gold and platinum — no steel."

120th anniversary
Founded in 1874 by Georges Piaget, the company celebrated its 120th anniversary in 1994 with an exhibition at Geneva's Musée de l'Horlogerie that featured 200 of the most extraordinary timepieces Piaget has turned out over the years.

And today, even at a time of economic restraints, it continues to produce extraordinary watches, such as the new "Kanthara" model, set with over 300 perfectly cut diamonds, which costs 1.6 million Swiss francs (\$1.4 million) for the men's version. "The day you stop making exceptional pieces, your ability begins to disappear," says Mr. Leopold-Metzger. "The more we push our watchmakers to do out-of-the-world watches, the more they can do. It gives us extraordinary strength to excel. The company has never lost sight of its founder's credo: 'Always do better than necessary.'"

Flash and discretion

While richly jeweled showpieces have become a Piaget trademark, discreet gold watches with nary a jewel in sight constitute about 50 percent of production. It was Piaget that introduced the ultra-slim school of watchmaking with a 2-millimeter movement in 1956; this was subsequently refined to a mere sliver of 1.2 millimeters by the 1980s.

In line with Piaget's commitment to beauty, many of these movements are engraved and visible. The company also indulges in the high-wire virtuosity of what are known as "grandes complications," but it does not consider itself a high-tech specialist. The ratio of electronic to mechanical movements is approximately 50:50.

Piaget's diversification into *haute joaillerie* takes advantage of the high level of jewelry expertise on hand in its Geneva workshops, which turn out watch cases and

bracelets and create the company's exquisitely crafted jeweled pieces. Jewelry currently accounts for approximately 10 percent of the company's turnover and is becoming an important contributor to its growth.

"Our jewelry not only creates synergy but enables us to reach a younger public," Mr. Leopold-Metzger says. Further expansion into products such as scarves, leather goods and perfume, however, is out of the question. "For today, and for the foreseeable future, watches and jewelry are all we do."

Low volume, high sophistication
Relatively small in terms of volume (20,000 watches a year, compared with an estimated three-quarters of a million at Rolex), Piaget pegs its growth on the sophistication both of its product line and its retail distribution. "If you compete in only one niche of the watch market, 18 carat gold watches exclusively, you still have to compete in all of its segments —

from sober men's watches to women's jewelry watches — and in all major markets," Mr. Leopold-Metzger says.

Piaget's greatest strength is in Asia, which has accounted for more than 50 percent of its turnover for many years. Its second-largest market is Europe, where the company is currently involved in broadening its exposure, particularly in Germany. The United States constitutes Piaget's third major market. "We have positioned ourselves as a luxury company with a concept," Mr. Leopold-Metzger says. "A concept that extends from our workshops through sales and service."

Distribution strengthened

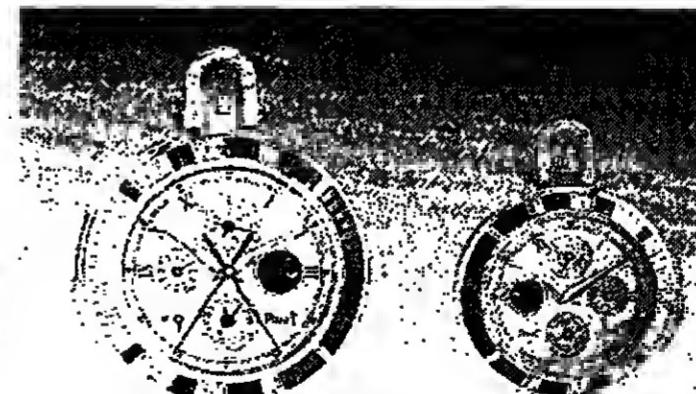
Piaget is currently in the process of strengthening its distribution by eliminating marginal sales points, expanding the number of Piaget boutiques from the present seven to 20 by 1999 and adding new "Espace Piaget" in-store shops at the rate of 15 per year.

Both boutiques and shops-within-shops are decorated in the company's signature lapis blue and wood. "Because our products are expensive, we have to project a high image," says Mr. Leopold-Metzger.

Piaget's position as a luxury company with a concept is given strong visual expression in its new advertising campaign. The print ads feature black and white portraits of individuals with exceptionally faces by celebrated photographer Richard Avedon, balanced by an extreme close-up of a Piaget watch. The headline is a simple statement: "Exceptional Character."

M.K.

N°5



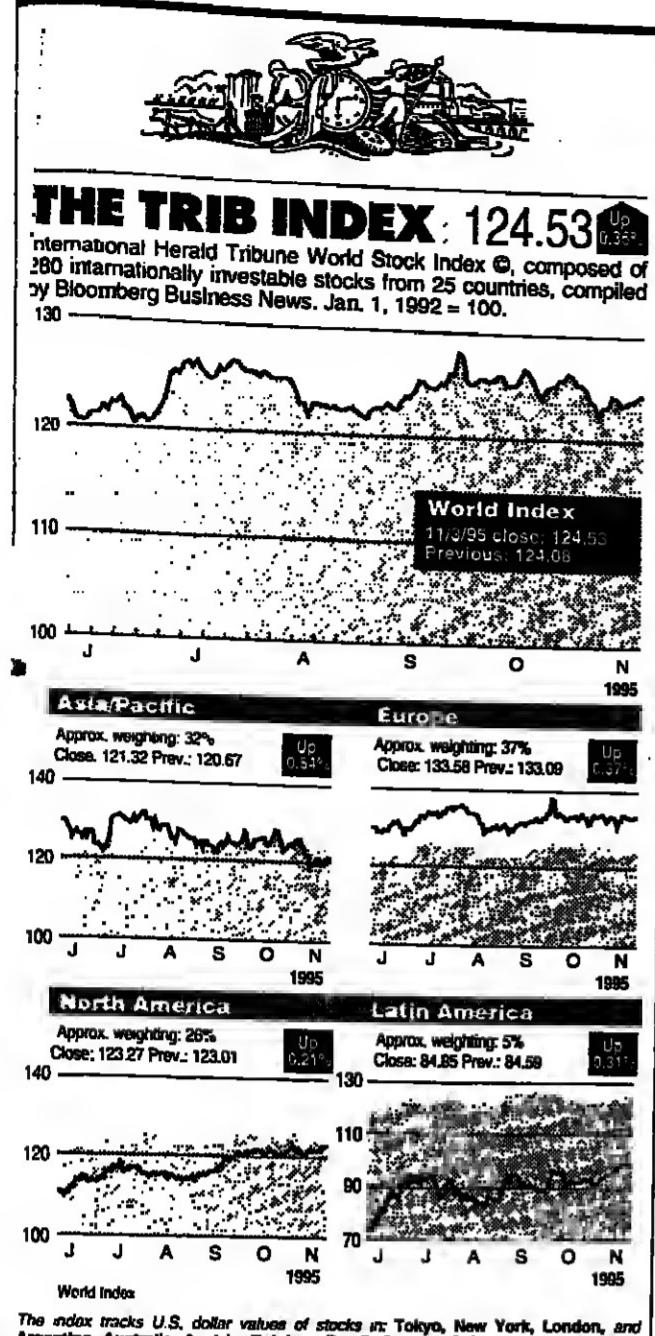
Piaget's "Adam and Eve" pocket watches.

مكتبة من الأجل

Herald Tribune
BUSINESS / FINANCE

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4-5, 1995

PAGE 13



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the top 20 issues in terms of market capitalization; otherwise the top 10 stocks are tracked.

Industrial Sectors		Fri. close	Prev. close	% change	Fri. close	Prev. close	% change
Energy	124.13	123.38	+0.60	Capital Goods	133.70	133.02	+0.51
Utilities	123.54	122.87	+0.55	Raw Materials	140.53	139.82	+0.51
Finance	115.26	114.63	+0.57	Consumer Goods	128.03	128.96	-0.05
Services	116.11	116.17	-0.05	Miscellaneous	135.96	134.34	+1.21

For more information about the Index, a booklet is available free of charge, 1/2 price to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

© International Herald Tribune

ECONOMIC SCENE

Pay Discrimination Worsening for Blacks

By Jonathan D. Glater
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Education may be the key to opportunity in America, but not necessarily equality. Despite the increased academic achievement of blacks in the United States over the past 20 years, those with college and graduate degrees have not matched the earnings of their white counterparts.

In fact, throughout the 1980s, the gap between hourly wages paid to blacks and whites with college educations or graduate degrees has widened, according to a recent study by the Economic Policy Institute.

According to the study, hourly wages of black men and women who have completed college or gone to graduate school have steadily decreased relative to the wages of their white counterparts.

Changes in the economy, the dwindling power of unions and a decline in enforcement of discrimination laws are behind the growing disparity, according to Jared Bernstein, the study's author.

Mr. Bernstein completed his research for the Economic Policy Institute before joining the U.S. Labor Department, where he is now deputy chief economist.

These changes have hurt the earnings of less well-educated blacks, too — but the growth of a gap affecting those with more education suggests that education does not cancel out discrimination, according to the study.

Hourly wages paid to black men with college and graduate degrees have fallen from nearly 102 percent of their white counterparts' wages in 1975, to 92 percent in 1993.

In 1989, black degree holders' wages were just 85 percent of white degree holders' wages. Wages paid to black women show a similar pattern, falling from 111 percent of white

See WAGES, Page 16

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	S	E	D.M.	F.F.	L.M.	D.F.	A.F.	G.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	1.5855	2.5950	1.0103	0.3242	0.9657	545	1.0294	1.0294	130
Brussels	39.38	48.1775	20.58	3.36	8.0897	4.0685	1.5026	1.5026	1.161
Frankfurt	1.425	2.2403	0.8750	0.2819	0.8025	4.0685	1.5026	1.5026	1.161
London (L)	1.5797	2.2248	0.8750	0.2819	0.8025	4.0685	1.5026	1.5026	1.161
Moscow	1.5825	2.2165	0.8745	0.2819	0.8025	4.0685	1.5026	1.5026	1.161
New York (N.Y.)	1.5825	2.2165	1.12245	—	1.00137	54.72	1.0294	1.0294	1.161
Tokyo	1.5825	2.2165	0.8745	0.2819	0.8025	4.0685	1.5026	1.5026	1.161
Paris	4.711	7.145	3.4574	—	—	1.0297	4.702	4.702	4.0685
Toronto	1.5825	2.2165	0.8745	0.2819	0.8025	4.0685	1.5026	1.5026	1.161
Zurich	1.5825	2.2165	0.8745	0.2819	0.8025	4.0685	1.5026	1.5026	1.161
ECU	1.5825	2.2165	0.8745	0.2819	0.8025	4.0685	1.5026	1.5026	1.161
1 Euro	1.4683	2.2165	0.8745	0.2819	0.8025	4.0685	1.5026	1.5026	1.161
1 Euro	1.4683	2.2165	0.8745	0.2819	0.8025	4.0685	1.5026	1.5026	1.161
Centres in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Toronto and Zurich. Ratings in other cities.									
0. To buy one pound. 1. To buy one dollar. Units of 100. H.D.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.									

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per \$1	Currency	Per \$1	Currency	Per \$1	Currency	Per \$1	Currency	Per \$1
American peso	0.0097	Greek drach.	223.83	Mex. peso	7.26	S. Afr. rand	1.0455	1.0455	1.0455
Austrian sch.	1.321	Hong Kong \$	7.7225	New Zealand \$	1.5795	S. Korean won	277.00	277.00	277.00
Australian \$	9.972	Hung. forint	135.35	N.H. krona	4.6725	Swed. krona	6.6540	6.6540	6.6540
British \$	0.9623	Indian rupee	34.025	Polish zlote	2.45	Taiwan \$	27.23	27.23	27.23
Chinese yuan	0.2948	Irish pound	0.6201	Port. escudo	148.02	Turkish lira	51.95	51.95	51.95
Czech koruna	26.297	Iceland króna	3.0107	Russian ruble	459.00	UAE dirham	3.6772	3.6772	3.6772
Danish krone	2.376	Korean won	3.275	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. bolívar	167.95	167.95	167.95
Egyptian pound	2.4855	Malaysian ring.	3.4574	Sing. \$	1.4130				
Française franc	4.2485								
Forward Rates									
German	50-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	40-day	50-day	70-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5757	1.5746	1.5746	Japanese yen	103.12	102.60	102.14	101.60	101.10
Canadian dollar	1.1437	1.1437	1.1437	Swiss franc	1.1365	1.1327	1.1292	1.1252	1.1216
Deutsche mark	1.1463	1.1463	1.1463						

Sources: IMF, Bank of Amsterdam, Deutsche Bank, Brussels; Banca Commerciale Italiana, Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); Royal Bank of Canada (Montreal); Canadian Press; AP.

* IMF, D.N.O.D. (Euro) data from Reuters and AP.

The Confusing Art of Rating Cars

Chrysler and Kerkorian Differ on Interpreting Data

By James Bennett
New York Times Service

DETROIT — A perverse computer can vaporize hours of work; a bad pair of contact lenses can strain the eyes. But a flawed car can do untold damage to the body or psyche.

What intricate, vulnerable products they are: aggregates of some 30,000 parts and pieces, wracked by thousands of explosions a minute, abused by weather and roads, controlled by one frequently ne-

glected mind.

yardsticks of quality. Spokesmen associated with Tracinda Corp., Mr. Kerkorian's company, use them to bash Chrysler's cars; spokesmen associated with Chrysler use them to pit its light trucks and boast about how much better its cars score as they age. Chrysler also argues that the numbers do not reflect buyers' enthusiasm, which it says outweighs the aggravation caused by, say, wind noise or hard-to-adjust headrests.

The trouble is, neither side can prove its case, resulting in a standoff that will probably work to management's advantage. As Chrysler marshals its counterarguments, the dispute seems likely to leave Mr. Kerkorian without the cut-and-dried case that investors may insist on before ejecting managers.

This foginess is enveloping the dispute between Chrysler Corp. and Kirk Kerkorian, its largest private shareholder. Mr. Kerkorian and his proxies have seized on Chrysler's reputation for shoddy vehicles as a wedge to split institutional investors from management, and perhaps to separate some managers from their jobs.

It is a handy tool, since Chrysler vehicles have been tarred for decades with an image for fits that don't, finishes that aren't, and little engines that can't. But company executives say this corrosive reputation is outdated.

Each side supports itself with popular

yardsticks of quality. Spokesmen associated with Tracinda Corp., Mr. Kerkorian's company, use them to bash Chrysler's cars; spokesmen associated with Chrysler use them to pit its light trucks and boast about how much better its cars score as they age. Chrysler also argues that the numbers do not reflect buyers' enthusiasm, which it says outweighs the aggravation caused by, say, wind noise or hard-to-adjust headrests.

The trouble is, neither side can prove its case, resulting in a standoff that will probably work to management's advantage. As Chrysler marshals its counterarguments, the dispute seems likely to leave Mr. Kerkorian without the cut-and-dried case that investors may insist on before ejecting managers.

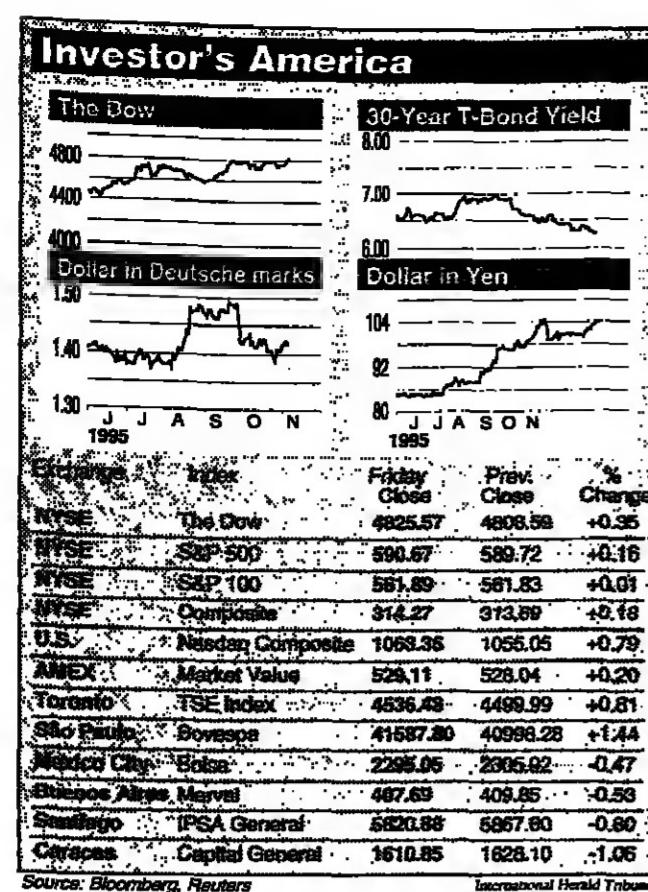
This foginess is enveloping the dispute between Chrysler Corp. and Kirk Kerkorian, its largest private shareholder. Mr. Kerkorian and his proxies have seized on Chrysler's reputation for shoddy vehicles as a wedge to split institutional investors from management, and perhaps to separate some managers from their jobs.

It is a handy tool, since Chrysler vehicles have been tarred for decades with an image for fits that don't, finishes that aren't, and little engines that can't. But company executives say this corrosive reputation is outdated.

Each side supports itself with popular

yardsticks of quality. Spokesmen associated with Tracinda Corp., Mr. Kerkorian's company, use them

THE AMERICAS

**Export-Import Bank Head Resigns**

By Steven Pearlstein
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Kenneth D. Brody, the one-time Wall Street financial wizard who helped spearhead the Clinton administration's campaign to promote U.S. business abroad, is resigning as head of the government's export financing agency.

As chairman and chief executive of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, Mr. Brody, 52, undertook a top-to-bottom restructuring of the bank's operations during the past three years, reducing the time and cost needed to evaluate loan applications, reaching out to small exporters and redirecting its lending activities to developing markets in Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe.

"This is perhaps the most changed agency in the federal government," Mr. Brody said Thursday. "We set out with a set of very clear, difficult objectives and we have met and exceeded every one of them. Now it is time to move on."

Mr. Brody may go down as the bank's last independent chairman. Both the House and Senate are now considering whether to merge the bank with other related agencies, including the trade development arm of the Commerce Department, the Office of the

U.S. Trade Representative and the Overseas Private Investment Corp.

Mr. Brody said his decision was unrelated to the organizational review and noted that the bank continues to enjoy strong bipartisan support in Congress. Unlike many agencies, the bank is not slated for any cuts in its \$800 million annual appropriation, which is used to subsidize loans to U.S. companies, cover loan losses and finance the bank's administrative costs.

Mr. Brody will remain at the bank through the end of the year, when he will be replaced on an acting basis by Martin "Tino" Kamarck, the vice chairman. Mr. Kamarck also is a Wall Street alumnus and like Mr. Brody, has close ties to the Clinton administration. Mr. Kamarck's wife, Elaine, is a senior adviser to Vice President Al Gore.

During Mr. Brody's tenure, the bank reduced from three months to a week the average time it took to give a response on most loan applications. After years of being viewed as a financial handmaiden to big business and big banks, it has actively solicited applications from small-business exporters who need working capital to carry them from the time they secure an overseas order until they receive final payment.

"They've come a long way in the last

few years," said Martin Duggan, president of the Small Business Exporters Association.

According to bank documents, the number of small-business transactions increased 30 percent last year. Such transactions now represent 30 percent of its \$12 billion a year in loans and loan guarantees.

At the same time, as communist governments have crumbled and governments everywhere have moved toward privatizations, Mr. Brody has shifted the bank's focus from loans involving foreign governments to purely private transactions, which now account for two thirds of the bank's activity, up from one third a decade ago.

Mr. Brody also has given top priority to U.S. companies competing for contracts against European and Japanese companies that receive subsidies from their governments.

"He's just been very impressive — probably the most dynamic and aggressive chairman the bank has ever had," said Peggy Houlihan, president of the Coalition for Employment Through Exports, a Washington lobbying group.

Mr. Brody said he would remain in Washington and look for new opportunities in business and finance.

Computers Power Stocks to a Record

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stocks surged Friday, with blue-chips racing to a record high, amid optimism that the Internet's popularity will bolster profits of computer network companies.

"People see that the economy is not running away and that rates could come down to spark a resurgence" in the stock market, said Philip Tasho.

U.S. STOCKS

A money manager at Shawmut Investment Advisors Inc. said "so people are moving into the personal technology group."

The Dow industrial average climbed 16.98 points, to 4,825.57. Advancing issues outnumbered declining ones by a 4-to-3 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

Cisco Systems soared 3, to 84.40. Sun Microsystems gained 5.31/64, to 84.23/64. Bay Network rose 3 1/4, to 72 1/2% and other companies that make computer networks used for the Internet surged — for a second day — as investors bet on companies expected to benefit from the Internet computer craze.

Sun Microsystems also was strengthened by the announcement late Thursday that the company would split its common stock 2-for-1.

Quarterdeck rose 2%, to 27.74, rising for the second day after the company said it would ship a new computer memory management product.

Other gainers included Silicon Graphics, which rose 4, to 36 1/4; Applied Materials, which gained 24, to 55 1/2; IBM climbed 1 1/2, to 101 1/2; and Motorola rose 1, to 63/4.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AP)

Their gains came in the wake of a rally in on-line software companies this week.

Technology stocks were the engines behind the market rally this year and could propel further gains.

Accent Software International rose 7 1/4, to 27 1/4 after the company said its language-translation software would be part of Netscape Communications' Internet software.

In general, computer-related stocks are picking up steam as investors plan on another rise to boost economic growth.

But a report Friday showing unexpected strength in the job market clouded optimism that the economy is slowing enough for the Federal Reserve Board to trim rates this year.

"The economic signs have been somewhat mixed," said Capaldi, a money manager at PNC Bank Investment Management Research. "One week we're seeing a little strength. Another week we're seeing a little weakness."

EMC was the most actively traded issue on the Big Board, rising 2, to 18 1/8, after the company signed deals with Hewlett-Packard Co. and AT&T to supply storage devices for computers linked to networks.

Tandy fell 2 1/4, to 44 1/4, after the computer maker said October sales at stores open at least a year rose 1 percent. Total sales rose 25 percent.

Boston Chicken fell 1, to 3 3/4, after the restaurant company said it would sell 7 million common shares, using the proceeds to develop stores and for general corporate purposes.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AP)

Very briefly:**Boeing and McDonnell Win Orders**

SEATTLE (AP) — South Africa Airways plans to order four Boeing 777-200 jets and two 747-400 jetliners in a deal worth up to \$1.3 billion, while McDonnell Douglas Corp. received a purchase order from EVA Air and from Makung International Airlines for six aircraft, Boeing and EVA announced Friday. The order for Boeing also includes options for the South African carrier to purchase three more 777-200s, Boeing said.

EVA, which is owned by the Evergreen Group, said it was scheduled to receive a McDonnell Douglas MD-90 model in October 1996, while five will go to Makung.

• Edison Brothers Stores Inc. filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy, becoming the second major mail-order specialty retailer to seek protection in a month. Petrie Retail Inc. also sought protection from the price war waged by department stores.

• Carnival Corp., the world's largest cruise line, is close to acquiring financially troubled Kloster Cruise Ltd., Kloster said. Acquiring Kloster would let Carnival increase its share of the market to 40 percent from 30 percent.

• American Airlines and Canadian Airlines International are seeking U.S. clearance to expand their marketing alliance.

• Fox Broadcasting Co. and Saban Entertainment Inc., a distributor of children's programming, plan to develop the network's children's television business globally.

• Merrill Lynch & Co., in an attempt to build its individual investor base, said it would tell customers who it gets them a better price in trades on the New York Stock Exchange.

• The financier Robert E. Brennan resigned as chairman and chief executive of International Thoroughbred Breeders, which operates two New Jersey horse tracks, after pressure from state gaming regulators.

Bloomberg, AP

Hitachi Plans to Sell Portable PCs in U.S.

Bloomberg Business News

SAN JOSE, California — Hitachi Ltd. said Friday it will sell personal computers in North America, starting with a line of portable computers.

The Japanese computer maker said its Hitachi PC Corp. would initially sell notebooks aimed at mobile office workers who need to tap their corporate computer networks while on the road or from far-flung offices.

The new line will be available in the spring.

Hitachi joins Japanese computer makers Toshiba Corp. and NEC Corp. in selling personal computers in the United States.

Hitachi PC, based in San Jose, Cali-

fornia, will employ about 100 people and be capitalized at \$20 million.

Toyota Said to Choose Indiana

Toyota Motor Corp. has chosen Evansville, Indiana, as the site of its third U.S. plant — a \$1 billion truck factory that will employ about 1,000 people, according to Japanese media reports. The Associated Press reported.

Toyota called the report premature, and Governor Evan Bayh of Indiana said talks were continuing.

The company announced in September that it planned to build a plant in North America, and news reports said Evansville was a likely candidate.

The Nihon Keizai Shimbun, a financial daily, said Toyota's chairman, Hiroshi Toyoda, planned to sign a deal with Indiana in December. It said the plant would begin making T-100 pickup trucks in 1998.

Toyota already owns property in the Evansville area and can take advantage of auto parts makers concentrated in the area, the paper said, quoting Toyota executives it did not identify.

But a Toyota spokesman said that no final decision had been made.

Toyota has two U.S. factories — one in Georgetown, Kentucky, and a venture with General Motors Corp. in Fremont, California. The company also has a Canadian factory in Cambridge, Ontario.

Dollar Falls as a Jobs Report Hits Bonds and the Peso Slides

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar fell to 1,416.70 Deutsche marks from 1,423.00 DM and to 103.885 yen from 104.025 yen. It fell to 4.8952 French francs from 4.9075 francs and to 1,140.20 Swiss francs from 1,145.50 francs. The pound rose \$1.5800 from \$1.5790.

The U.S. unemployment rate dropped to a seven-month low of 5.5 percent in October. "There was an initial rally for

growth usually helps the dollar by attracting foreign investors to U.S. assets. But bonds fell as traders concluded that job growth would prevent the Federal Reserve Board from cutting interest rates soon. Falling prices deter foreign investors from purchasing bonds and the dollars needed to buy them.

The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond fell 15/32 point, driving its yield up to 6.28 percent from 6.24 percent.

The peso fell amid rumors of a military coup and of increased army activity in the state of Chihuahua. The dollar rose to 7.365 pesos from 7.265. The peso is

near its all-time low, reached on March 9, when the dollar rose to 7,450 pesos.

The Mexican government and the White House issued strong denials. One analyst questioned whether the rumors circulating as far as New York, were planted to destabilize the currency.

(Bloomberg, AP)

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

WORLD STOCK MARKETS											
Friday, Nov. 3			High			Low			Close		
Prices in local currencies.			High	Low	Close	High	Low	Close	High	Low	Close
Telekurs	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close
Amsterdam	69	62.26	61.80	62.10	72.00	67.20	69.00	68.70	72.00	67.20	69.00
ABN-AMRO	61.80	61.10	61.50	61.60	62.00	61.50	62.00	61.50	62.00	61.50	62.00
Anglo	10.00	9.80	9.70	9.70	10.00	9.80	9.70	9.70	10.00	9.80	9.70
Alcoa	17.00	17.20	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.20	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.20	17.50
Alcoa Net	31.40	30.90	31.10	31.30	31.40	30.90	31.10	31.30	31.40	30.90	31.10
Alcoa Int'l	21.70	21.50	21.60	21.60	21.70	21.50	21.60	21.60	21.70	21.50	21.60
Alcoa Prod	21.70	21.50	21.60	21.60	21.70	21.50	21.60	21.60	21.70	21.50	21.60
Alcoa Prod	21.70	21.50	21.60	21.60	21.70	21.50	21.60	21.60	21.70	21.50	21.60
Alcoa Prod	21.70	21.50	21.60	21.60	21.70	21.50	21.60	21.60	21.70	21.50	21.60
Alcoa Prod	21.70	21.50	21.60	21.60	21.70						

ABB Daimler Joins GE to Make New Locomotives

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — ABB Daimler-Benz Transportation of Germany said Friday that it had reached agreement with GE Transportation Systems of the United States to jointly develop and produce a new generation of locomotives in a major new rail transport alliance.

The two companies expect to have a prototype locomotive in late 1996 and begin full production in 1997.

ABB is a unit of the Swedish-Swiss company ABB Asea Brown Boveri AG, while GE

Transportation Systems is a unit of General Electric Co.

The agreement, which strengthens cooperation between the two groups in their bid for the first high-speed rail service in the United States, would produce a family of new lightweight diesel electrical locomotives operating on alternating current.

The companies estimate potential sales of such locomotives at more than \$1 billion between now and 2000.

"The locomotives will be modular and can be adapted to customer needs worldwide," said an ABB Daimler-Benz transportation spokesman, adding that they could be used for either freight or passenger transportation.

GE Transportation Systems is one of General Electric's 12 major businesses and the world's largest maker of heavy-duty locomotives. Its business is primarily concentrated in the United States.

Analysts said the agreement boded well for the group's chances in a bid for a \$600 million contract to build 26 trains for the U.S. railroad company Amtrak.

Last year General Electric, along with Raytheon Co. and General Dynamics Corp., joined ABB in a bid to supply trains to Amtrak that will be used on the Washington to Boston corridor.

Antrik is expected to sign a contract for rail cars capable of speeds of up to 150 miles per hour (240 kilometers per hour) early next year.

GE will be responsible for power subsystems in locomotives, including engines, traction motors and control systems.

ABB Daimler Transportation will provide the overall mechanical design as well as platform, structures and braking systems.

David Calhoun, president of GE Transportation, said that his company saw the agreement as an opportunity to expand into regions beyond its concentration in North America.

"This is very worrying. It may not be easy to control state finances in the next economic downturn."

Economists at Svenska Handelsbanken AB

German Output Declined 1.9% In September

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — Industrial production in Germany fell 1.9 percent in September from August and was down 2.9 percent from a year ago, the government said Friday, adding to evidence that the economy is slowing.

Output was depressed by declines in capital goods, durable goods and consumer products.

Holger Schmidinger, an economist at Merrill Lynch Bank AG, said the data "could mean that gross domestic product was flat, if not slightly down, in the third quarter."

A six-institute forecasting group last month scaled back its outlook for 1995 to a growth rate of 2.25 percent from an earlier estimate of 2.50 percent.

Economists said the appreciation of the Deutsche mark drove up the price of German exports. They said higher-than-expected wage increases had narrowed profit margins and put a damper on hiring.

The German employers' association, meanwhile, said sentiment in the chemical industry worsened in autumn. The association added that companies that had reported good half-year results reported a considerable "cooling down" since June.

(Bloomberg, AFX)

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — British Airways PLC on Friday named Robert Ayling to replace Sir Colin Marshall as chief executive officer, ending Sir Colin's 13-year tenure as the airline faces key decisions about its U.S. alliance strategy.

Sir Colin, 61, will retain the chairmanship of BA, although in a non-executive position. The change takes effect on Jan. 1.

"I have had almost 13 exciting and stimulating years with British Airways," Sir Colin said. "I think now is an appropriate time and part of the natural order of things to hand over stewardship to a younger man."

Mr. Ayling, the airline's 49-year-old group managing director, had been the airline's No. 2 executive since 1993 and was being groomed to replace Sir Colin, analysts said.

Mr. Ayling, 49, was elevated to his current post when the former chairman, Lord King, retired early amid the fallout from a battle in which rival Virgin Atlantic Airways accused British Airways of waging a campaign of "dirty tricks."

The promotion of Mr. Ayling came earlier than many had expected and analysts said the reason could be the possibility that USAir Group Inc., the British airline's U.S. partner, may be bought by either UAL Corp.'s United Airlines or AMR Corp.'s American Airlines.

British Airways owns a 24.6 percent stake in USAir, and Mr. Ayling is one of three BA executives who also sit on the U.S. airline's 15-member board.

"Ayling is very impressive, and he's a

tough negotiator," said Nigel Davies, an analyst with Panmure Gordon & Co. "It's highly probable that at the end of all this, British Airways will end up with a much bigger alliance in America."

BA shares closed up 9 pence, or nearly 2 percent, at 475 pence, its highest level since peaking at 484 pence in early 1994.

BA's board will finish its study evaluating a USA deal by Monday, and meet to discuss whether it should purchase the U.S.'s sixth-largest carrier on Nov. 13.

AMR has kept quiet about its intentions, but analysts say the airline also is carefully studying a possible purchase.

The talks hold risks for British Airways because few analysts expect either UAL or AMR to allow it to keep a stake in USAir if they go ahead with a purchase.

The airlines compete head-to-head on many trans-Atlantic routes.

A purchase would force British Airways to scramble for another partner in the lucrative U.S. market, essential in its goal of becoming a "point-to-point" airline that can deliver passengers seamlessly to any point in the world.

Sir Colin has recently been devoting more of his time to interests such as the Marketing Council, a group he founded last month that aims to promote higher marketing standards in British business.

He also is a board director on the New York Stock Exchange and director at British Telecommunications PLC and HSBC Holdings PLC.

(Bloomberg, AP)

A Change of Guard at BA Fate of USAir Link Looms as Key Issue

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — British Airways PLC on Friday named Robert Ayling to replace Sir Colin Marshall as chief executive officer, ending Sir Colin's 13-year tenure as the airline faces key decisions about its U.S. alliance strategy.

Sir Colin, 61, will retain the chairmanship of BA, although in a non-executive position. The change takes effect on Jan. 1.

"I have had almost 13 exciting and stimulating years with British Airways," Sir Colin said. "I think now is an appropriate time and part of the natural order of things to hand over stewardship to a younger man."

Mr. Ayling, the airline's 49-year-old group managing director, had been the airline's No. 2 executive since 1993 and was being groomed to replace Sir Colin, analysts said.

Mr. Ayling, 49, was elevated to his current post when the former chairman, Lord King, retired early amid the fallout from a battle in which rival Virgin Atlantic Airways accused British Airways of waging a campaign of "dirty tricks."

The promotion of Mr. Ayling came earlier than many had expected and analysts said the reason could be the possibility that USAir Group Inc., the British airline's U.S. partner, may be bought by either UAL Corp.'s United Airlines or AMR Corp.'s American Airlines.

British Airways owns a 24.6 percent stake in USAir, and Mr. Ayling is one of three BA executives who also sit on the U.S. airline's 15-member board.

"Ayling is very impressive, and he's a

tough negotiator," said Nigel Davies, an analyst with Panmure Gordon & Co. "It's highly probable that at the end of all this, British Airways will end up with a much bigger alliance in America."

BA shares closed up 9 pence, or nearly 2 percent, at 475 pence, its highest level since peaking at 484 pence in early 1994.

BA's board will finish its study evaluating a USA deal by Monday, and meet to discuss whether it should purchase the U.S.'s sixth-largest carrier on Nov. 13.

AMR has kept quiet about its intentions, but analysts say the airline also is carefully studying a possible purchase.

The talks hold risks for British Airways because few analysts expect either UAL or AMR to allow it to keep a stake in USAir if they go ahead with a purchase.

The airlines compete head-to-head on many trans-Atlantic routes.

A purchase would force British Airways to scramble for another partner in the lucrative U.S. market, essential in its goal of becoming a "point-to-point" airline that can deliver passengers seamlessly to any point in the world.

Sir Colin has recently been devoting more of his time to interests such as the Marketing Council, a group he founded last month that aims to promote higher marketing standards in British business.

He also is a board director on the New York Stock Exchange and director at British Telecommunications PLC and HSBC Holdings PLC.

(Bloomberg, AP)

Sweden Predicts Eased Debt

Bloomberg Business News

STOCKHOLM — Sweden said Friday that it expected a greater easing of its debt burden this year than it previously forecast, but economists and analysts said the government's new projections might be too optimistic.

Sweden said that debt as a percentage of gross domestic product in 1995 would be unchanged from 1994, at 84.9 percent. It also said the ratio would fall to 74.5 percent by 2000. In April, the government said debt would peak in 1996 at 91.3 percent of GDP and then fall to 82.3 percent by 2000.

But economists at Swedbank AB, the central bank for the Swedish savings-bank system, said they were looking for state debt to increase steadily from 85 percent of GDP in 1995 to 89.5 percent in 1997.

"Despite average growth of slightly more than 2 percent between 1994 and 1997, we are still not getting at the structural imbalances in the economy," said Aake Gustafsson, a senior economist. "This is very worrying. It may not be easy to control state finances in the next economic downturn."

The government said it would on Monday formally address problem areas in which it wished to change economic legislation.

were more optimistic, but not as much as the government. They said state debt would peak at 87 percent of GDP this year and fall moderately to 84 percent on 1997.

Nordbanken predicted state debt would run at 87.5 percent of GDP in 1995 and 87.0 percent in 1996. The bank is to release a 1997 forecast later this month.

Sweden's finance ministry is to present its latest stimulus package — including the revisions for debt expectation — officially on Monday. But advance reviews have lacked enthusiasm. "The growth stimulus package is a package without growth stimulus," said Anders Olofsson, an economist at Nordbanken. "There is nothing concrete proposed in the package."

Mr. Olofsson said he did not expect meaningful measures to be proposed by the government until early 1996. "So far, there is nothing that gets at the structural part of the economy," he said. "But I'm looking for labor market-related proposals in 1996 that will get at the structural problems."

The government said it would on Monday formally address problem areas in which it wished to change economic legislation.

(AP, Bloomberg)

AMEX

Friday's 4 p.m. Close: The top 300 most-active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street. The Associated Press

Stock Sales High Low Last Chg. %

ABB Sy 265 876 876 876 +1/2 +1%

AM Int 125 174 174 174 +1/2 +1%

AMR 262 262 262 262 +1/2 +1%

Amoco 161 200 200 200 +1/2 +1%

Amoco 161 200 200 200 +1/2 +1%

AT&T 232 232 232 232 +1/2 +1%

AT&T 232 232

China Postpones Issuing Bonds in U.S. Until 1996

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — China has postponed plans to sell as much as \$500 million in bonds in the United States until early 1996, an investment banker familiar with the plan said Friday.

The sale, which had been slated for later this month, would represent China's second bond sale since February 1994. China borrowed from investors around the world last year when it sold \$1 billion in 10-year global securities.

The banker said the reason for the postponement was that China was reluctant to embark on what would probably be a long marketing mission so close to the end of the year, when money managers were typically less willing to buy new bonds as they prepared to book gains.

China had been expected to sell as much as \$500 million in so-called Yankee notes — dollar-denominated securities sold in the United States by non-U.S. issuers — in either one issue of 10-year notes or a combination of seven- and 20-year securities, through its Ministry of Finance.

China has registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission to issue up to \$1 billion in debt securities in the United States.

The issue is to be underwritten by Merrill Lynch & Co. and J.P. Morgan & Co.

Responding to the postponement, bankers said China was not staying away from the U.S. market, just waiting for a better time.

Still, some said, by putting off the sale, China was giving up the opportunity to sell bonds while borrowing rates were at their lowest levels in 21 months. The yield on the 10-year U.S. Treasury note, against which many corporate and Yankee issues are priced, is currently 5.9 percent, its lowest level since February 1994.

While rates could fall further in the months ahead, China runs the risk that they will rise instead, which would mean higher borrowing costs. Some in-

vestors said China may have to pay more to borrow no matter where rates are because of perceived political and other risks associated with owning the bonds.

"Investors are now more circumspect about China risk, as opposed to the rampant bullishness at the time of the previous issue," said Daniel Hemmert, a money manager at Guinness Flight Global Asset Management in Hong Kong.

The global bonds China sold last year, also underwritten by Merrill, were priced to yield 83 basis points more than the 10-year Treasury note, a return that some investors at the time said was never enough to compensate for the risks they were taking in owning the bonds.

The spread, or gap between the yields of China's global bond and U.S. Treasury securities, widened to as much as 120 basis points in the weeks after the sale and never fully recovered. It widened as far as 176 basis points in January, when a sudden devaluation of the Mexican peso brought home the risks of emerging economies, causing the debt of many developing countries to lose value.

The spread on the bonds has since narrowed to about 100 basis points, thanks to lower U.S. interest rates and forecasts that inflation in China will meet the government's 15 percent target for this year.

■ Stock Firm Suspended

A Shanghai stock-comment phone service has been suspended after charges that it was spreading rumors that led to a market fall, the Shanghai Securities News said. Reuters reported from Shanghai.

The paper said it had also been found that the service, operated by Wanguo Stock Consultative & Research Center, a major Chinese stock consultancy, had not been correctly registered before it began operations. The Shanghai Securities News is run by the official Xinhua news agency and the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

The Transit System That Never Was

Delays and Breakdowns Keep Taipei's Metro Stalled

Reuters

TAIPEI — When it was announced that a metropolitan rail system would be built to ease Taipei's traffic nightmare, Tsai Yi-chin was a hopeful 21-year-old.

"I remember I said to myself, Taipei might never look like Paris or Rome, but at least its traffic would be as convenient as Hong Kong or Singapore who all these projects are completed," she said.

Matra SA of France was selected to carry out a large part of the design and construction of the system and has been accused by the Taipei city government of taking its time.

"Look at what has happened — Taipei is ugly, inconvenient, and dangerous," she said.

Now Ms. Tsai is 30 and utterly disillusioned. After nine years of messy construction work, accidents and government bickering, what was billed as the world's most expensive rail system is still not working.

Taipei has many buses and taxis, but they also get stuck in heavy traffic and are just as slow a means of transport as driving one's own car.

To help alleviate the problem, the government in 1986 devised a plan to build a total of 88 kilometers (55 miles) of railway — some underground and some overland — in and around the city.

When completed, the system was supposed to carry 74,000 passengers per hour and possibly run 16 hours a day.

Its planned \$18 billion budget would make it the world's most expensive rail system in terms of construction cost per kilometer, according to Taiwan's government.

Asked to comment on a popular story that the rail system had ordered the most expensive refuse bins in the world, Mr. Chen said an order for bins costing more than \$1,000 each had been dropped in favor of one for cheaper bins costing \$305 each.

The transit department now says the long-delayed overland line should begin operating in early 1996. But the entire system is not expected to be finished until 2001, two years behind schedule.

Transit Systems has acknowledged some mistakes by the city and said that original construction targets were unrealistic.

"If we had started the second line after the first one was completed, we could have avoided repeating a lot of mistakes and reduced many management problems," said Richard Chen, the deputy director of the transit department.

Asked to comment on a popular story that the rail system had ordered the most expensive refuse bins in the world, Mr. Chen said an order for bins costing more than \$1,000 each had been dropped in favor of one for cheaper bins costing \$305 each.

The transit department now says the long-delayed overland line should begin operating in early 1996. But the entire system is not expected to be finished until 2001, two years behind schedule.

■ The first part of the network — originally slated to open in 1993 — remains inoperative because of mysterious fires, burst tires on trains and derailments.

■ Investment Rules to Ease

Taiwan will soon relax some restrictions on investment in China by companies listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange, allowing them to operate investment funds more freely, an official of the Taiwan Securities and Exchange Commission said Friday, news agencies reported.

Under current regulations, investment in mainland China by any listed company cannot exceed either its profits or the amount of its assets minus its liabilities, or 20 percent of its capitalization.

The new rules, which are likely to take effect by the end of the month, will only restrict the investment to under 20 percent of the capitalization, a Securities and Exchange Commission official said.

"Our policy is to gradually loosen rules on economic exchanges with the mainland, so we are decreasing restrictions," the official said.

However, companies can only use funds already owned or funds raised abroad for China investment.

They cannot use funds raised in Taiwan for China investments, the official said.

"At this stage we still don't want the funds to go directly to the mainland from the domestic market," the official said.

Indirect trade between Taiwan and China in the first eight months of the year rose 34 percent from the year ago period, to \$13.9 billion, Taiwan said.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Microsoft Will Make Chinese Software Locally

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — Microsoft Corp. will make all its software for the China market in Shanghai, a company executive said Friday.

The world's largest software company will provide technical assistance and two

staff members for the Shanghai plant, the company's first in China, said Duh Jia-Bin, general manager of Microsoft's China operations.

A Chinese partner will provide more than 20 employees and manufacturing facilities under the cooperative agreement,

which was reached a few days ago. Details will be announced next week.

Microsoft already has more than 80 employees in China developing Chinese versions of its software and marketing its products. It has blamed widespread piracy for low revenues in the country so far.

Continued from Page 13

women's wages in 1975 to 90 percent in 1993.

At the same time, blacks' scores on the Scholastic Aptitude Test for entry to colleges have steadily improved relative to whites' scores, according to the study. The average black test-taker's math score on the SAT was 72 percent of the average white score in 1976 and had climbed to 78 percent by 1990; the average black test-taker's verbal score improved from 74 percent of the average white score to 80 percent during the same period.

Blacks in the 1990s have attended school for nearly as long as whites, closing another gap. But hourly wages have not reflected increased educational levels.

"Labor-market analysts expect those variables to go in the same direction," Mr. Bernstein said. "Education is supposed to be the great equalizer."

Sectors of the economy that used to employ black Americans in general, the study noted, have contracted as jobs in manufacturing have vanished; blacks have tended to move into lower-paying service jobs, where lack of seniority also has hurt them.

Unions, which in the past

benefited blacks disproportionately because blacks were — and are — more likely to be

members and more likely to face discrimination, are now weaker, so black employees' wages have suffered, according to Mr. Bernstein.

While black women could command a wage premium because they had more workforce experience than white women in the 1970s, that gap has eroded. And while black men probably enjoyed slightly higher wages simply because of

their scarcity in the work force, now there are more black men with college and graduate degrees in the labor market. So greater competition helps keep wages down.

But discrimination plays a role in Mr. Bernstein's story, too.

He concludes that affirmative-action programs — anti-discrimination legislation forcing employers to increase or maintain, for example, the number of minority or female workers that they hire — should not be scrapped, as some congressional Republicans have maintained.

But other academics suggest

that formal affirmative-action policies and programs are less the issue than are changing attitudes.

"There's just a declining belief in affirmative action," said John Bound, an associate professor of economics at the University of Michigan and author of a study similar to Mr. Bernstein's.

While employers adopted affirmative action policies with some enthusiasm in the late 1960s and the 1970s, he said, now they are more sophisticated and know that they can get out of hiring minorities if they wish.

"How much do I put into getting around the law?" Mr. Bound said. "How much am I willing to let race influence me, or how much do I feel like I need to bend over backwards to not let that influence me?"

"They didn't want to do any

more to alienate the minority community," Mr. Clinton said.

"I think they thought they're hung that strong out enough."

Investor's Asia



Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Asia Broadcasting & Communications Network Co. of Thailand said has put four companies on a short list to supply the satellite it plans to launch with the government of Laos in 1998. They are Aerospatiale; Hughes Space & Communications, a unit of General Motors Corp.; Lockheed Martin Astro Space; and Space Systems/Loral. A decision is expected in January.

- Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd., Ford Motor Co.'s joint venture partner in India, said net profit rose 87 percent, to 738 million rupees (\$21.4 million), in the six months through Sept. 30 amid record production and sales of its utility vehicles.

- The Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange said it would guarantee all shares traded on the bourse in response to rumors of widespread forgery of stock certificates.

- Unique Gas, a joint venture between Unique Gas and Petrochemicals of Thailand and Mitsui Corp. of Japan will start sales of liquefied petroleum gas cylinders in southern Vietnam at the end of the year.

- China plans to sell about 150 billion yuan (\$18 billion) worth of Treasury bonds in 1996, the same as this year.

- Indonesia's state-owned aircraft maker, PT Industri Pesawat Terbang Nusantara, said it had received 204 foreign and domestic orders for its N-250 turboprop aircraft, the official Antara news agency reported.

- STAR TV plans to make India a major base for future business in Asia. The Hong Kong-based satellite network is owned by News Corp.

- Loans by Taiwanese banks to all private businesses rose 10.2 percent, to \$1.16 trillion Taiwan dollars (\$116.3 billion) in September from a year ago, marking the biggest percentage growth in three months, the central bank said.

- China is set to resume importing chemicals next year, now that inventory levels have subsided, an official said. China stopped importing chemicals in May.

Bloomberg, Reuters, Knight-Ridder

SATURDAY 4 NOVEMBER AT 19.30 CET NAVY



**YOU'RE ALWAYS GUARANTEED
A WARM WELCOME FROM THE IRISH**

NOTRE DAME - THE FIGHTING IRISH
LIVE AND EXCLUSIVE ON
NBC SUPER CHANNEL

Save up to 69% on International Calls

CALL NOW!

Digital Clarity

Six Second Billing

Faster Call Backs

No Carrier Change-over

24 Hr Customer Service

PRIME CALL

Your International Telephone Service

Tel: 1-206-328-0123

Fax: 1-206-328-7580

Email: primecall@compuserve.com

Hong Kong • Kuala Lumpur • Tokyo • New York • Seattle

Call 1-800-222-2222

Or visit our website at www.primecall.com

© 1995 Prime Call International Telephone Services Inc.

PRIME CALL • 1-206-328-0123

PRIME CALL • 1-206-328-7580

PRIME CALL • 1-800-222-2222

THE MONEY REPORT

FIRST COLUMN**Banking Secrecy's Other Face**

DISCRETION, as anyone in the more fashionable neighborhoods of Geneva or Zurich will tell you, is the better part of banking. Better, that is, for the bankers: Their clients, however, are unable to judge how well one banker performs against another because of the shroud of banking secrecy. Thus can discretion act as a cover for ineptitude. How can investors call their advisers to account for shoddy investment performance if they have no point of comparison?

True, they have the external benchmarks, such as inflation. These are traditionally the absolute task masters of the discreet asset managers. Those who fail to beat inflation (usually retail-price inflation in the home country of the investor) are likely to lose business.

Investing Strategies

Page 19,
Stock-picking with \$250,000
Strategies of the super-rich
Making \$50,000 count for more

But in the investment world there are few problems that cannot be solved by being extremely wealthy. And even the pathological secrecy of the private banker can be overcome by vast amounts of cash. Specifically, you can easily make the comparison between private bankers if you have enough money to employ more than one. To do that you would have to have something closer to \$10 million than \$1 million to invest.

The situation for the smaller investor is, for once, surprisingly good. If you have \$50,000 to invest you will almost certainly be committing cash to the carefully measured and monitored world of the mutual fund. So you can compare performance, risk — and charges.

M.B.

The Money Report is edited by Martin Baker

BRIEFCASE**U.K. Firm Launches Latin Bond Fund**

Latin lovers — or at least lovers of Latin debt — will be interested in the launch of a new high-dividend yield bond fund, listed on the London stock exchange. The Sovereign Debt Trust will be managed by Baring Asset Management and sponsored by U.K. stock brokers Greig Middleton. Its investments will consist mainly of sovereign (i.e., government-backed) debt, and at least 50 percent of the fund's value will be committed to the extremely secure Brady bonds, many of which are invested in Latin America. The fund will be listed in the tax-privileged domicile of Dublin. It will be denominated in dollars.

For more information, call Greig Middleton in London. (44 171) 392 4000.

Reaping a 'Peace Dividend' From Irish Companies

Capital Trust Financial Management is trying to reap a peace dividend, as well as capital gains, from Ireland. The Belfast fund manager is creating the Emerald Investment Trust, a closed-end fund that will buy shares in listed and unlisted companies based, or doing much of their business, in Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic.

By Aline Sullivan

WHAT do with a million dollars? It is the stuff of day-dreams for most people, but for a lucky few it's a real problem. Inheritance, a generous salary bonus, the sale of a family company or simply winning the lottery can force some big decisions.

The windfall millionaire has three broad investment options. The deeply risk-averse can put most of the money into government or corporate bonds. The more adventurous can play the stock market or invest in real estate. And the real gambler can seek to leverage his or her investment through derivatives or commodities, which may offer huge rewards but which also risk losing the lot.

Most investors will choose to play it safe, and what could be safer than a Swiss bank? Peter Rechsteiner, head of Crédit Suisse's European investment advisory service in Zurich, reckons that investors can expect a return of about 8 percent a year on \$1 million with virtually no chance of loss.

He suggested keeping 80 percent of the money in dollars and converting the remainder into other currencies: 8 percent of the total into Swiss francs; 6 percent into Japanese yen, and 3 percent each into French francs and Dutch guilders.

"Depending on the client, we would keep 10 percent to 20 percent of the total dollars in cash and invest the rest in first-class corporate bonds with a life span of two to four years," Mr. Rechsteiner said. "Then we would diversify by investing the foreign currencies into four or five stocks."

This strategy assumes the million was originally in dollars. Investors who received the equivalent sum in another currency, he said, should keep 80 percent in that currency and convert the remainder into the other currencies, perhaps making some dollar investments.

Mr. Rechsteiner suggested Swiss pharmaceutical group Sandoz, German manufacturer Siemens AG, French utility Générale des Eaux SA and British-Dutch food group Unilever as likely choices for the conservative investor. Crédit Suisse would monitor this portfolio for an fee of between 0.15 percent and 0.5 percent, depending on the work involved, plus a charge of 1 percent for each transaction.

Investors willing to spend a bit more for the prospect of better returns and a lot more excitement should consider investing their entire \$1 million in stocks, according to Jeremy Batstone, head of research at NatWest Investments, the private client brokerage arm of NatWest Securities in London.

"Aggressive investors should be looking for the most upside potential at the least possible risk," said Mr. Batstone. "Right now we believe they will find that in the Japanese equity market."

Although the country's major banks are struggling, and some — notably Nippon Credit Bank which has large bond repayments due — look decidedly shaky, the low value of the yen relative to other currencies is helping boost exports at many leading Japanese companies, particularly at electronic firms, which are benefiting from a booming market for microchips.

NatWest Securities expects the yen to drop to 110 against the dollar from its current level of about 100. Therefore, Mr. Batstone advises, the bulk of any Japanese investment should go into big companies with substantial exports because these are the most likely to gain if the yen continues to decline. However, he added, a quarter or so of this share should be allocated to smaller companies, which should prosper as the Japanese economy improves.

"The Japanese equity market is characterized by momentum," Mr. Batstone said. "If it starts to swing up more and more people will come in to the market, forcing stock values much higher."

A case could be made for putting the entire million into the Japanese market because the returns could be so high, he said. But as aggressive investment calls for some measure of restraint, investors should limit their exposure to 40 percent of the total.

Another 30 percent of the aggressive investor's million should be allocated to the British equity market, according to Mr. Batstone. Even though the FTSE 100 index of leading British stocks is near its all-time high, the market should continue to benefit from corporate mergers and acquisitions until the next general election.

That leaves 30 percent in the aggressive investor's portfolio, most of which should go to the U.S. equity markets, Mr. Batstone said. But he advised avoiding technology stocks, which he believes are currently overvalued.

"I have some concerns about the U.S. equities market right now and believe it would be safe to wait for the smoke to clear on the budget issues," he said. "But if we are really going to be aggressive, we should assume that the Congress and the president will get their act together and tackle the deficit."

"So invest in the financial sector and in leisure and media stocks, all of which should benefit from further consolidation in their industries," Mr. Batstone suggested. In the banking sector alone, billions of dollars have been committed to mergers and acquisitions this year, news of which has been mostly welcomed by the stock market.

The last five percent of the aggressive portfolio should be allocated to emerging-market equities. Mr. Batstone suggested Malaysia, where he expects substantial growth in the next few years, but said that most of the Pacific Rim markets would make a sensible choice.

If all goes according to plan, the aggressive investor stands to make as much as 40 percent in Japan over the next year, Mr. Batstone said, with gains of 8 percent on the British and U.S. investments and at least 5 percent in the emerging market.

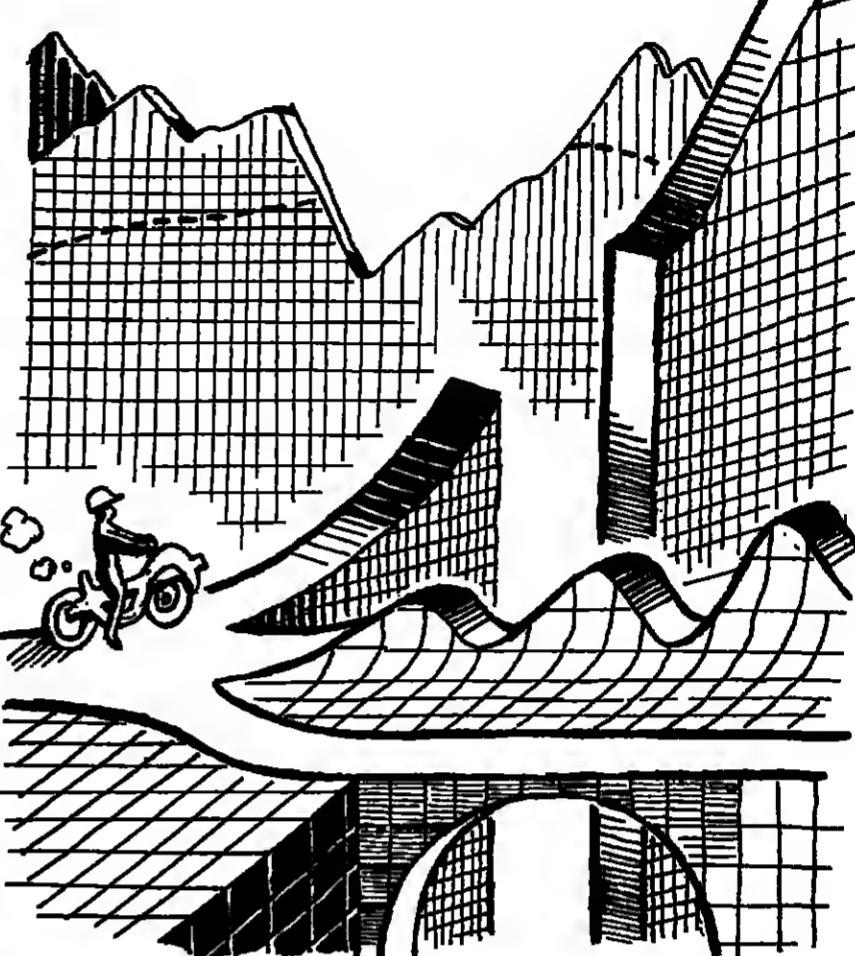
That's a total gain of \$214,000 to add to the original \$1 million, or almost three times the gain recorded by the conservative investor. Of course it would cost a good deal more: NatWest Investments would charge about \$12,300 including taxes to create and administer this portfolio. For a portfolio of this size it would waive the \$500 annual management fee.

BUT in every group of new millionaires will be someone who would wish only for another million or more and be willing to risk it all in that pursuit. For these irrepressible gamblers and for those for whom the one million represents just a fraction of their total assets, there are far more exciting ways to invest.

Keith Mullens, analyst at Smith Barney in New York, suggested using one quarter of the million to buy a leveraged position on the SOX index of leading U.S. semiconductor companies. The index, which is listed on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, is extremely volatile, shifting by about 10 percent each week.

"That should be enough to keep people awake at night but if it's still not exciting enough, put another 25 percent in commodities futures and the remaining 50 percent in currency futures," said Mr. Mullens. "That should really get anyone's blood pressure racing." By buying futures, it is possible to leverage one's initial investment by as much as 100 percent, thereby massively increasing the potential gain.

Speculating at this level isn't cheap. Fees will total about 20 percent of any profits. In theory, investors leveraging their exposures to these three types of investments could double their money in a matter of weeks. Or they could lose the lot. Exposures to these two volatile markets should be reviewed at least every three months.



Three Ways to Manage \$1 Million		
Conservative portfolio	Cost	Risk
100% cash 100% corporate bonds 20% blue chip stocks	0.15% to 0.50% per year plus 1% on each transaction	Minimal
Aggressive portfolio	Cost	Risk
40% leveraged equities 10% British 25% U.S. 5% offshore	\$12,300	Medium (less than 20%)
Speculative portfolio	Cost	Risk
20% of profits 25% SOX Index 25% commodities futures 50% currency futures 100% leveraged industry stocks	20% of profits	Total capital

Source: Crédit Suisse, NatWest Investments

Drawing by David Suter

Fund facts via fax.

The International Herald Tribune iFAXFUNDS service is an instant response fax service bringing you fund information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week from anywhere in the world.

How to use iFAXFUNDS

- Check the *Menu of Services* and locate the information you need. Using the touch-tone mode on your fax machine, lift the handset and dial the *Main Access Number* as follows:
- In Hong Kong: 170 675 545 Elsewhere: +852 172 75 545
- Follow the recorded instructions, input the appropriate five digit code as from the list below, followed by the hash (#) key.
- Press the star (*) key to receive the document. You can request up to five documents with each single access to the system.
- Finally, after you hear the tone, press *start* on your fax machine and replace the handset. Your information will be delivered instantly.

Some funds and their codes...

MENU OF SERVICES

iFAXFUNDS MAIN MENU	GUINNESS FLIGHT
Document Code 82700	Document Code 82504
GAM GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT	GAICORP CURRENCY MANAGERS
Dialling from the U.S. 82500	82505
Dialling from UK & Germany ... 82501	TITAN CAPITAL MANAGEMENT
From elsewhere 82502	82506
BARING INTERNATIONAL FUND	Ueberschank, Zurich - Switzerland
MANAGERS (Ireland) Ltd	Document Code 82507
Intermediaries 82503	INVESCO
	Document Code 82508



THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

alone
tbe
fectly
nt.

PPE

October Market Scoreboard		
Best Performers		
Price October 31	% change	
New York Stock Exchange		
CII Industries	\$1,125	31.05
Computer Assoc Int'l.	65,000	50.15
First Interstate Bancorp	125,125	26.81
Bay Networks	65,000	25.67
Sun Microsystems	78,250	22.18
Sybase	78,825	19.51
Cabletron Systems	125,000	17.43
Lever Group	54,000	15.30
Digital Equipment Corp.	52,375	15.71
Donaldson		
Frankfurt Stock Exchange		
Krauser Werke	63.25	31.25
Welt Kult & Licht	400.00	12.25
Holding Electric	387.00	12.05
Ise-Amparne	585.20	7.21
Aachen & Munch Leben Int'l	645.00	5.74
Hochst	412.00	4.50
Bankgesellschaft Berlin	570.00	3.51
Veg	375.00	3.50
Kaufhof Holding Vorzug	375.00	3.38
Deutsche Commerzbank	610.00	3.38
Paris Stock Exchange		
Elfoc (Ex Parc Finance)	608.00	78.65
MAP (Cognac)	375.00	13.94
Parmalat	379.00	12.04
Bruxelles	165,000	11.55
Credit Commercial France	243,000	11.51
Imperial	210.00	11.11
Ciment Francais Priv. S.	580.00	11.11
Scopale Génielis	1350.00	10.50
Guyana et Gasogne		
London Stock Exchange		
TSB Group	3,725	35.21
Compiled by Morgan Stanley Capital International. Prices in local currencies.		

International Herald Tribune

THE MONEY REPORT

For Investors With \$250,000, Stock-Picking Is Answer

By Conrad de Aenle

ASK a money manager to outline a strategy for investing the respectable sum of \$250,000, and you might be surprised by the answer. "That's a terrible amount of money," exclaimed Daniel Broby, head of international research for Quilter Goodison, the private-client fund management subsidiary of Commercial Union, a large British insurance company.

Investing \$250,000 can be more difficult than investing \$50,000 or \$1 million, the amounts of two other model portfolios in this section, because it is neither a large amount of money (in investment management terms) nor a small one.

A large portfolio can be divided among a number of individual securities, providing suitable diversification, in large enough quantities that transaction costs remain relatively negligible. In the case of the smallest portfolio, achieving diversification among asset classes and geographic regions would be difficult other than through investment funds, where dealing costs are usually low and their assets are already spread around many investments.

"The cost of holding stocks internationally would be prohibitive" at the \$250,000 level, Mr. Broby said. "That would be the minimum level from which to build an international portfolio."

Then there is the task of finding someone to help make allocation decisions. There is no shortage of people, notably private bankers, willing to help the filthy rich spend their money.

Those with a more modest amount to invest have a few options: They can favor one management company with the whole stake, or they can pick an umbrella fund, in which a manager at the fund provider or else the investor himself can divvy up the money among the various subfunds.

One option that is probably not open to them, however, is the private banking route. A middle-sized portfolio is too small for most private bankers to bother with, and

while a fund company would be happy to take in a \$250,000 investment, the investor might prefer to allocate among more than one company.

Stock brokerages, especially in the United States, offer what are known as wrap accounts, in which transaction costs and management fees are wrapped into a single annual charge. They often work with clients who have \$250,000 or so to commit, but critics have complained that the charges are excessive. These have tended to fall in recent years, though.

The portfolio managers and other professional investors who were asked to create model portfolios were given a difficult job to do. Each investor's circumstances are different, they pointed out. There is no such person as the generic international investor they were trying to allocate assets for. Even narrowing the focus considerably would not be enough.

"If I were told it was for a 30-year-old woman looking for growth, I'd have to know what her prospects are, why she's investing," explained Mr. Broby, who created one batch of portfolios. "Just to come up with a portfolio as such is difficult. If it were for a middle-aged couple desperate for income, none of these portfolios are the ones I would choose."

Mr. Broby and others were asked to create portfolios for investors who fall into three types of risk profile: conservative, aggressive growth and speculative. While these investors were all categorized as having an undefined international outlook, some latitude was given to tailor the portfolios to people living in each of three parts of the world: the Americas, Europe and Asia.

Because of regional and individual differences, the construction of model portfolios amounts to an academic exercise. The inclusion of particular assets should not be taken as recommendations on any of them.

Because all investors are different, most of the portfolios have deliberately been kept vague and include broad asset classes, rather than specific securities. Another reason for this, said Graham Wainer, executive director for funds management at

Private Bank and Trust Co., is that investment performance is determined mainly by "which markets you're in as opposed to which securities you actually buy. There are those guys who specialize in securities selection and those guys who specialize in asset allocation. We focus almost entirely on the asset mix."

At his company, an account of \$250,000, the minimum amount for an actively managed portfolio, would be handled by parceling the money out to specialist fund managers, another reason not to get too detailed.

The first step creating a portfolio is to get the geographic mix right. Fund managers at Fidelity Investments designed three sets of portfolios, for American, German and Hong Kong investors, to show the regional variations. As fund companies such as Fidelity shun the idea of speculation, the portfolios carry the labels "defensive," "balanced growth" and "aggressive growth."

The portfolios for Hong Kong-based investors created by John Cheung, who is in charge of private client portfolios for HSBC Asset Management, are also heavily weighted toward equities, even at the conservative end, reflecting the greater daring displayed by Asian investors and the strong, sustained growth of their economies.

"Over the past decade, we've witnessed significant economic growth of about 10 percent per annum in most Asian countries," Mr. Cheung said. "We expect this trend to continue."

He noted that Asians like to take the do-it-yourself approach to making investment decisions. They seldom put money into funds or use portfolio managers. This active approach to investing extends to buying property and putting money into small businesses. In the portfolios he created, which allocated among broad asset classes only, he assumed that the \$250,000 would be put entirely into financial assets.

The speculative portfolio concentrates further on Asian stocks. Mr. Cheung would put half the money into Hong Kong and 35 percent into other Asian markets. He would

keep 15 percent in cash.

Mr. Wainer concocted portfolios for European investors who use the Deutsche mark as their reference currency. He figures transaction costs would run at 2 percent per year maximum.

He explained that as the risk profile changes from conservative to aggressive growth to speculative, the concentration of each portfolio moves further along a continuum from cash to bonds to equities, then to the more esoteric investments — commodities, hedge funds and so forth.

The aggressive-growth portfolio reduces exposure to bonds and increases exposure to equities.

The speculative portfolio was the most difficult, he said, because such portfolios are "very independently tailored for each client. One man's speculative investment is another man's normal stuff." It includes bonds and plenty of exotic choices, including commodities, unleveraged hedge funds and unquoted limited partnerships.

Mr. Broby targeted his portfolios, the most modest of the lot, at international, dollar-based investors. All three are heavily weighted toward stocks, as his intention was to provide "100 percent exposure to equities with prospects for good, steady growth on an international basis" for all three risk profiles. He estimates that dealing costs would eat up 1.2 percent per year.

For all three portfolios, the biggest geographical allocation is to the United States, as would be expected, but Europe comprises a large percentage of each portfolio, too, especially the conservative one. Europe and the United States each receive 38 percent of its assets, with 14 percent placed in Japan and the rest in cash.

Why so much in Europe? To build a portfolio "on a global basis, you need Europe," Mr. Broby said. He noted, though, that the European companies he chose do business in many markets. "The companies I chose for the conservative portfolio are big international companies with big dollar exposure."

The conservative portfolio contains 15 multinational stocks, which Mr. Broby

Aggressive Growth Portfolios

Allocation of capital in aggressive growth Investment portfolios of \$250,000

Quilter Goodison		Private Bank & Trust	
	Equities \$25,000 U.S.	Equities \$175,000 Britain	Equities \$45,000 Europe excluding Britain
Japan Growth Fund	\$30,000	\$45,000 Europe	\$30,000 Japan
Tokuyama	\$20,000	\$30,000 Japan	\$15,000 Asia excluding Japan
DSC Communications	\$15,000	\$17,500 Emerging markets	\$16,250 DM dominated
Alcatel	\$15,000	\$21,250 non-DM debt (but hedged into DM using forward contracts)	\$20,000
Motorola	\$15,000	\$15,000 managed currencies	\$15,000 in leveraged hedge funds
Autoliv	\$15,000	\$12,500 DM deposits	
Pacificare	\$15,000		
Stryker	\$15,000		
Royal Bank of Scotland	\$15,000		
Continuum	\$10,000		
Intel (warrants)	\$5,000		
Netscape	\$5,000		
Wolford	\$10,000		
British Airways	\$15,000		
Cash	\$35,000		

Fidelity Investments		(Hong Kong Investors)	
(U.S. dollar Investors)	Equities \$75,000 U.S.	(Hong Kong Investors)	Equities \$75,000 Hong Kong
	\$40,000 Japan	\$62,500 Hong Kong	\$50,000 Other Asia
	\$17,500 Britain	\$62,500 S.E. Asia	\$25,000 Japan
	\$30,000 Europe	\$32,500 U.S.	\$37,500 U.S.
	excluding Britain	\$20,000 Japan	\$12,500 Europe
		\$22,500 Europe	
		Bonds \$25,000 U.S.	\$25,000 Europe
		Bonds \$75,000 U.S.	\$50,000 International

HSBC Asset Management	
(Hong Kong Investors)	
Equities	\$75,000 Hong Kong
Bonds	\$25,000 U.S.
	\$25,000 Europe
	\$25,000 Japan

IHT

thinks is a bit thin. "From my point of view, managing money internationally, I would want more," he said. He stressed, too, that the portfolios represent his point of view alone, and not that of his company, which caters more to a British clientele than these well-traveled mythical investors.

Despite his misgivings, the portfolio seems to cover a range of industries, including consumer goods, financial services and cyclicals such as oil, chemicals and capital equipment makers.

The aggressive-growth portfolio contains only two of the 15 stocks on the conservative list — Motorola and Alcatel Alsthom. His remaining choices are weighted toward high technology and health care, a pair of riskier businesses, and Japan, a riskier country.

Mr. Broby has tried to pick growth companies trading relatively cheaply. For in-

stance, DSC Communications, a U.S. maker of telephone switching equipment, offers "explosive growth at low valuations," he said. Autoliv, a Swedish maker of airbags for automobiles, is in "a growth market," and the shares carry a low valuation, he added.

For the speculative portfolio, Mr. Broby's major changes were to cut his holding in a Japanese growth fund, boost his stakes in several companies in the growth portfolio, and add a few prospective takeover targets: RJR Nabisco Holdings, a diversified food and tobacco concern; Legal & General, a U.K. insurer; Casino SA, a French food retailer; and Zeneca, a U.K. pharmaceuticals company.

So far Mr. Broby's speculative picks are off to a good start: In the few weeks since the portfolio was devised, shares in RJR and Legal & General have shot up.

Playing it Ultra-Safe With \$10 Million

By Iain Jenkins

FANTASIZING about what to do with a fortune of \$10 million is a cruel game played by millions of people who gamble on their national lotteries each week. Some would stop working immediately. They would buy a helicopter and a Rolls Royce. They would give some away to charity. But not many dreamers work out an investment strategy.

Simon Phillips, director of personal financial planning at Binder Hamlyn, has the job of advising people on what to do with their lottery winnings in Britain. "Once they have given some money to the neighbor who looked after the cat when they went on holiday, most people are very conservative," he says. "Some just want to put the money in a cash deposit."

He points out that for people in their early 30s, who probably have their money invested for 30 years or more, "Even paying 0.5 percent too much would amount to losing a total 15 percent of your investment. It would be as if you only invested 85 percent of your cash in the first place."

He recommended that the \$50,000 be spread across a range of funds, maybe even between a number of fund managers. Exactly where depends on several factors: the age of the investor, where he or she lives, and where they expect to be when they cash in their investment.

For expatriates aged between 45 and 50, however, Mr. Thomas recommends selecting a number of offshore funds. At that sort of age you probably don't want to carry too much risk, not having the time available before retirement to make good any losses if the market falls," he said. "I'd suggest a 70 percent weighting in equities and the rest in bonds."

The bond fund element, he said, should be mainly dollar denominated but with at least a small proportion in international currencies. "That's because international bond funds are currently yielding better than dollar-based funds."

Double your money in 12 months? You think it's impossible? Not so! This unique 100% RETURN PLAN employs Index Options to return a 100% net profit after 12 months. The Plan is especially designed to be managed by the investor himself - no need for professional management. You retain control - your funds are held at your own bank or broker in your own currency. For an information package containing a full explanation, a live case history and clear detailed operating instructions, free of charge and without obligation, send your mailing address to:

INVESTMENT PROGRAM MANAGEMENT INC. Fax 351-1-66 888
Mail: 56 FITZWILLIAM SQUARE, DUBLIN 2, IRELAND

but may be prepared to take large risks with 10 percent to 15 percent of their fortune. They may be in high-risk hedge funds or aggressive options strategies or emerging-market equity investments for the gambling portion of their fortune.

For the cautious person only interested in capital preservation, Merrill recommends 55 percent in bonds, 35 percent cash and 10 percent stocks. For the median income and growth portfolio they suggest 50 percent bonds, 40 percent stock and 10 percent cash.

Deutsche Bank Zurich feels that the best approach for a client who doesn't want to take big risks but wants moderate growth is the so-called balanced portfolio. Today the bank recommends that 32 percent be in liquid assets because it feels that many markets have peaked and wants the free cash to move into Japan when the market turns.

Up to 30 percent of the balanced portfolio is in bonds, while 33 percent is in equities — 20 percent in the United States for the dollar investor, 7.5 percent in Europe, mainly Germany and Switzerland, and 5.5 percent in Asia. The remaining 5 percent of the portfolio had fallen 50 percent in value?"

Personal circumstances — age, lifestyle and so on — also play a role. Bryan Murry, executive director of Merrill Lynch International Bank, says: "The strategy for someone in early 40s who is still working would be completely different for someone who is retired. The former is far more likely to want capital growth; the latter, income."

"To calculate a client's tolerance to risk, our approach is to find out how much they think they can afford to lose without changing their lifestyle. Sometimes we need to protect clients from themselves. They say they are prepared to take large risks but often they aren't really."

The formula used by most private bankers and advisers is that the more risk they invest the more they invest the portfolio in equities and in some cases derivatives. Merrill sees the portfolio like a pyramid with the base made up of safe bond and cash investments steadily narrowing to equities, futures and options at the top.

A super-rich individual may be very cautious with the overwhelming bulk of their assets

Unlike the moderately well-to-do, who cannot command the attentions of a personal investment manager, the super-rich have a choice: either work out a customized investment strategy with a private banker or broker, or park their fortune in a discretionary account and let the bank decide.

Some analysts recommend that investors with huge portfolios bank with two or three banks. That way the large investors can get comparisons of style and method from a number of different approaches.

No 1 OFFSHORE COMPANY SPECIALISTS

Professional Nominees, Full Accounting and Administration Services available at reasonable cost. All fees agreed with clients with no hidden extra.

• BAHAMAS	\$500
• BV ISLANDS	\$500
• BELIZE	\$500
• GIBRALTAR	£250
• HONG KONG	\$450
• IRELAND	£225
• ISLE OF MAN	

THE MONEY REPORT

For Investors With \$250,000, Stock-Picking Is Answer

By Conrad de Aenlle

ASK a money manager to outline a strategy for investing the respectable sum of \$250,000, and you might be surprised by the answer. "That's a terrible amount of money," exclaimed Daniel Broby, head of international research for Quilter Goodison, the private-client fund management subsidiary of Commercial Union, a large British insurance company.

Investing \$250,000 can be more difficult than investing \$50,000 or \$1 million, the amounts of two other model portfolios in this section, because it is neither a large amount of money (in investment management terms) nor a small one.

A large portfolio can be divided among a number of individual securities, providing suitable diversification, in large enough quantities that transaction costs remain relatively negligible. In the case of the smallest portfolio, achieving diversification among asset classes and geographic regions would be difficult other than through investment funds, where dealing costs are usually low and their assets are spread around many investments.

"The cost of holding stocks internationally would be prohibitive" at the \$250,000 level, Mr. Broby said. "That would be the minimum level from which to build an international portfolio."

Then there is the task of finding someone to help make allocation decisions. There is no shortage of people, notably private bankers, willing to help the filthy rich spend their money.

Those with a more modest amount to invest have a few options: They can favor one management company with the whole stake, or they can pick an umbrella fund, in which a manager at the fund provider or else the investor himself can divvy up the money among the various subfunds.

One option that is probably not open to them, however, is the private banking route. A middle-sized portfolio is too small for most private bankers to bother with, and

while

a fund company would be happy to take in a \$250,000 investment, the investor might prefer to allocate among more than one company.

Stock brokerages, especially in the United States, offer what are known as wrap accounts, in which transaction costs and management fees are wrapped into a single annual charge. They often work with clients who have \$250,000 or so to commit, but critics have complained that the charges are excessive. These have tended to fall in recent years, though.

The portfolio managers and other professional investors who were asked to create model portfolios were given a difficult job to do. Each investor's circumstances are different, they pointed out. There is no such person as the generic international investor they were trying to allocate assets for. Even narrowing the focus considerably would not be enough.

"If I were told it was for a 30-year-old woman looking for growth, I'd have to know what her prospects are, why she's investing," explained Mr. Broby, who created one batch of portfolios. "Just to come up with a portfolio as such is difficult. If it were for a middle-aged couple desperate for income, none of these portfolios are the ones I would choose."

Mr. Broby and others were asked to create portfolios for investors who fall into three types of risk profile: conservative, aggressive growth and speculative. While these investors were all categorized as having an undefined international outlook, some latitude was given to tailor the portfolios to people living in each of three parts of the world: the Americas, Europe and Asia.

Because of regional and individual differences, the construction of model portfolios amounts to an academic exercise. The inclusion of particular assets should not be taken as recommendations on any of them.

Because all investors are different, most of the portfolios have deliberately been kept vague and include broad asset classes, rather than specific securities. Another reason for this, said Graham Wainer, executive director for funds management at

Private Bank and Trust Co., is that investment performance is determined mainly by "which markets you're in as opposed to which securities you actually buy. There are those guys who specialize in securities selection and those guys who specialize in asset allocation. We focus almost entirely on the asset mix."

At his company, an account of \$250,000, the minimum amount for an actively managed portfolio, would be handled by parceling the money out to specialist fund managers, another reason not to get too detailed.

The first step creating a portfolio is to get the geographic mix right. Fund managers at Fidelity Investments designed three sets of portfolios, for American, German and Hong Kong investors, to show the regional variations. As fund companies such as Fidelity shun the idea of speculation, the portfolios carry the labels "defensive," "balanced growth" and "aggressive growth."

The portfolios for Hong Kong-based investors, created by John Cheung, who is in charge of private client portfolios for HSBC Asset Management, are also heavily skewed toward equities, even at the conservative end, reflecting the greater daring displayed by Asian investors and the strong, sustained growth of their economies.

"Over the past decade, we've witnessed significant economic growth of about 10 percent per annum in most Asian countries," Mr. Cheung said. "We expect this trend to continue."

He noted that Asians like to take the do-it-yourself approach to making investment decisions. They seldom put money into funds or use portfolio managers. This active approach to investing extends to buying property and putting money into small businesses. In the portfolios he created, which allocated among broad asset classes only, he assumed that the \$250,000 would be put entirely into financial assets.

The speculative portfolio concentrates further on Asian stocks. Mr. Cheung would put half the money into Hong Kong and 35 percent into other Asian markets. He would

keep 15 percent in cash.

Mr. Wainer concocted portfolios for European investors who use the Deutsche mark as their reference currency. He figures transaction costs would run at 2 percent per year maximum.

He explained that as the risk profile changes from conservative to aggressive growth to speculative, the concentration of each portfolio moves further along a continuum from cash to bonds to equities, then to the more esoteric investments — commodities, hedge funds and so forth.

The aggressive-growth portfolio reduces exposure to bonds and increases exposure to equities.

The speculative portfolio was the most difficult, he said, because such portfolios are "very independently tailored for each client. One man's speculative investment is another man's normal stuff." It includes no bonds and plenty of exotic choices, including commodities, unleveraged hedge funds and unquoted limited partnerships.

Mr. Broby targeted his portfolios, the most detailed of the lot, at international, dollar-based investors. All three are heavily weighted toward stocks, as his intention was to provide "100 percent exposure to equities with prospects for good, steady growth on an international basis" for all three risk profiles. He estimates that dealing costs would eat up 1.2 percent per year.

For all three portfolios, the biggest geographical allocation is to the United States, as would be expected, but Europe comprises a large percentage of each portfolio, too, especially the conservative one. Europe and the United States each receive 38 percent of its assets, with 14 percent placed in Japan and the rest in cash.

Why so much in Europe? "To build a portfolio on a global basis, you need Europe," Mr. Broby said. He noted, though, that the European companies he chose do business in many markets. "The companies I chose for the conservative portfolio are big international companies with big dollar exposure."

The conservative portfolio contains 15 multinational stocks, which Mr. Broby

Aggressive Growth Portfolios

Allocation of capital in aggressive growth investment portfolios of \$250,000

Quitter Goodison	Private Bank & Trust
Equities \$25,000 U.S.	Equities \$25,000 U.S.
Japan Growth Fund	\$30,000
Tokuyama	\$20,000
DSC Communications	\$15,000
Alcatel	\$15,000
Motorola	\$15,000
Sun Microsystems	\$15,000
Autoliv	\$15,000
Pacificare	\$15,000
Stryker	\$15,000
Royal Bank of Scotland	\$15,000
Continuum	\$10,000
Intel (warrants)	\$5,000
Netscape	\$5,000
Wolford	\$10,000
British Airways	\$15,000
Cash	\$35,000

Fidelity Investments	(Hong Kong Investors)
(U.S. dollar investors)	Equities \$75,000 U.S.
Equities \$75,000 U.S.	\$62,500 Hong Kong
\$40,000 Japan	\$62,500 S.E. Asia
\$17,500 Britain	excluding H. Kong
\$30,000 Europe,	\$22,500 U.S.
excluding Britain	\$22,500 Europe
\$12,500 S.E. Asia	Bonds \$25,000 U.S.
	\$50,000 International
	\$25,000 Europe

HSBC Asset Management	(Hong Kong Investors)
	Equities \$75,000 Hong Kong
	\$50,000 Other Asia
	\$25,000 Japan
	\$37,500 U.K.
	\$12,500 Europe
	Bonds \$25,000 U.S.
	\$25,000 Europe

thinks is a hit thin. "From my point of view, managing money internationally, I would want more," he said. He stressed, too, that the portfolios represent his point of view alone, and not that of his company, which caters more to a British clientele than these well-traveled mythical investors.

Despite his misgivings, the portfolio seems to cover a range of industries, including consumer goods, financial services and cyclical such as oil, chemicals and capital equipment makers.

The aggressive-growth portfolio contains only two of the 15 stocks on the conservative list — Motorola and Alcatel Alsthom. His remaining choices are weighted toward high technology and health care, a pair of riskier businesses, and Japan, a riskier country.

Mr. Broby has tried to pick growth companies trading relatively cheaply. For in-

Playing it Ultra-Safe With \$10 Million

By Iain Jenkins

FANTASIZING about what to do with a fortune of \$10 million is a cruel game played by millions of people who gamble on their national lotteries each week. Some would stop working immediately. They would buy a helicopter and a Rolls Royce. They would give some away to charity. But not many dreamers work out an investment strategy.

Simon Phillips, director of personal financial planning at Binder Hamlyn, has the job of advising people on what to do with their lottery winnings in Britain. "Once they have given some money to the neighbor who looked after the cat when they went on holiday, most people are more conservative than ever," he says. "Some just want to put the money in a cash deposit."

He says that while some winners don't want any financial advice and just want to spend their fortune on luxuries, most prefer to squirrel the money away in safe investments. They are scared of high risk, a characteristic they have in common with many of the super-rich.

But he adds that it is important to check out the manager's past performance. There's no point in saving on management costs if your investment is going to underperform.

He recommended that the \$10,000 be spread across a range of funds, maybe even between a number of fund managers. Exactly where depends on several factors: the age of the investor, where he or she lives, and where they expect to be when they cash in their investment.

For expatriates aged between 45 and 50, however, Mr. Thomas recommends selecting a number of offshore funds. At that sort of age you probably don't want to carry too much risk, not having the time available before retirement to make good any losses if the market falls," he said. "I'd suggest a 70 percent weighting in equities and the rest in bonds."

The bond fund element, he said, should be mainly dollar-denominated but with at least a small proportion in international currencies. "That's because international bond funds are currently yielding better than dollar-based funds."

While he agrees that \$10,000 is best invested in mutual funds, he has some clear ideas on which sectors investors should put their money in.

"We reduced our weighting in technology stocks recently from 65 percent to 60 percent," he said. "But although we were bearish about the sector for a while, we reckon the recent correction was all it needed."

Tim Thomas, a director of

Guinness Flight Global Asset Management Ltd. in London, is another proponent of the mutual-fund route. He said any investor's first move should be to

but may be prepared to take large risks with 10 percent to 15 percent of their fortune. They may be in high-risk hedge funds or aggressive options strategies or emerging-market equity investments for the gambling portion of their fortune.

For the cautious person only interested in capital preservation, Merrill recommends 55 percent in bonds, 35 percent cash and 10 percent stocks. For the median income and growth portfolio they suggest 50 percent bonds, 40 percent stock and 10 percent cash. For the more daring looking for aggressive growth the mix is 80 percent stocks, 10 percent cash, 10 percent bonds.

Deutsche Bank Zurich feels that the best approach for a client who doesn't want to take big risks but wants moderate growth is the so-called balanced portfolio. Today the bank recommends that 32 percent be in liquid assets because it feels that many markets have peaked and wants the free cash to move into Japan when the market turns.

Up to 30 percent of the balanced portfolio is in bonds, while 33 percent is in equities — 20 percent in the United States for the dollar investor, 7.5 percent in Europe, mainly Germany and Switzerland, and 5.5 percent in Asia. The remaining 5 percent of the portfolio is in gold stocks, because of gold's reputation as a safe haven in a down market.

Above all, private bankers report they must have a handle on the person's tolerance for risk. They ask a potential client questions like, "How comfortable would you be to work out the paper one day and find that your investments had fallen 50 percent in value?"

Personal circumstances — age, lifestyle and so on — also play a role. Bryan Murry, executive director of Merrill Lynch International Bank, says: "The strategy for someone in early 40s who is still working would be completely different than for someone who is retired. The former is far more likely to want capital growth; the latter, income."

"To calculate a client's tolerance to risk, our approach is to find out how much they think they can afford to lose without changing their lifestyle. Sometimes we need to protect clients from themselves. They say they are prepared to take large risks but often they aren't really."

The formula used by most private bankers and advisers is that the more risk someone wants, the more they invest the portfolio in equities and in some cases derivatives. Merrill sees the portfolio like a pyramid with the base made up of safe bond and cash investments steadily narrowing to equities, futures and options at the top.

A super-rich individual may be very cautious with the overwhelming bulk of their assets

Unlike the moderately well-to-do, who cannot command the attentions of a personal investment manager, the super-rich have a choice: either work out a customized investment strategy with a private banker or broker, or park their fortune in a discretionary account and let the bank decide.

Some analysts recommend that investors with huge portfolios bank with two or three banks. That way the large investors can get comparisons of style and method from a number of different approaches.

No 1 OFFSHORE COMPANY SPECIALISTS

Professional nominees, full Accounting and Administration Services available at reasonable cost. All fees agreed with clients with no hidden extras.
• BAHAMAS \$300
• BI ISLANDS \$300
• BELIZE \$500
• GIBRALTAR \$250
• HONG KONG \$450
• IRELAND \$225
• ISLE OF MAN \$250
• JERSEY \$495
• SEYCHELLES \$350
• MAURITIUS \$350

FOR IMMEDIATE SERVICE & OUR FREE 105 PAGE COLOUR BROCHURE CONTACT:

ISLE OF MAN - THOMPSON FCA

REGISTRATION AGENTS LTD

COMPANIES HOUSE, TOWER STREET, RAMSEY,

ISLE OF MAN, IM1 1RR, ISLE OF MAN, IM1 1RR

TEL: +44 1624 85344 FAX: +44 1624 817076

LONDON - RICHARD D COOK INC (UK)

72 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W1Y 9SD

TEL: +44 171 335 1084 FAX: +44 171 495 5017

EAST COAST USA - KIM CANTER INC

204 BRICKELL AVENUE, SUITE 903, MIAMI, FL 33131

TEL: +1 305 789 6500 FAX: +1

SPORTS

Bayern To Face Benfica

Reuters
GENEVA — Bayern Munich was picked Friday against Benfica and the Italian giant AC Milan was paired with Sparta Prague in the draw for the third round of the UEFA Cup.

Bayern, the European Cup champion from 1974 to 1976, has the home advantage for the first leg of its match with the Portuguese club, whose European Cup triumphs date from 1961 and 1962.

Benfica narrowly avoided eclipse in the second round on Tuesday when it squandered a 1-0 first-leg lead to trail 2-0 in the return match before overcoming Roda JC Kerkrade in the Netherlands with two strikes by Hassan Nader in the final five minutes.

Bayern had less trouble against Scotland's Raith Rovers but its general secretary, Karl Hopfner, was wary about its prospects against the Portuguese club. "This is a difficult draw, with Benfica playing the return match at home," he said.

Benfica's president, Gaspar Ramos, was much happier. "We wanted a big club and we got one," he said. "This is the kind of thing to get the fans interested and give us an extra push."

Sparta Prague, a 6-3 aggregate winner over Zimbru Chisinau of Moldova in the second round, travels to the daunting



Francisco González of Deportivo de la Coruña in action against Trabzonspor in a Cup Winners' Cup match. Deportivo won to advance to the third round.

arena of the San Siro Stadium to take on AC Milan, which won the European Cup for the fifth time in 1994. (See Scoreboard)

■ Good Words for Seoul

FIFA, soccer's world governing body, says it has not found "a weak point" in South Korea's ability to host the first World Cup in Asia.

Winding up FIFA's four-day trip to South Korea to assess the country's readiness to host the 2002 World Cup tournament,

the delegation said it was very impressed by soccer facilities in the country.

■ Warning From UEFA

Soccer leaders say the game in Europe will be split in two if the European Court of Justice rules that the sport's transfer system is illegal as a result of a case brought by the Belgian player Jean-Marc Bosman.

The warning was delivered in an open letter signed by the 49 presidents of European soc-

cer's national associations, and the letter was made public by the sport's governing body in Europe, UEFA.

■ Bucci Out of Action

Luca Bucci, Parma's goalkeeper, will be sidelined for about a month with a collarbone injury he received in the Cup Winners' Cup victory over Halmstad of Sweden. Bucci is expected to miss two important Italian league matches, against Milan and Juventus.

SCOREBOARD

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE Atlantic Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	9	4	2	17	44	22
Boston	9	4	0	16	45	24
Washington	8	3	0	16	35	24
N.Y. Rangers	7	4	1	15	43	35
New York	6	5	1	14	35	35
Tampa Bay	2	5	4	8	27	35
N.Y. Islanders	2	6	2	6	27	35
<i>Northeast Division</i>						
Orlando	6	5	0	12	34	36
Messiah	6	5	0	12	34	36
Pittsburgh	5	2	2	12	46	36
Hartford	4	5	1	9	20	35
Buffalo	4	7	0	8	28	35
Boston	3	6	2	8	41	43
<i>Central Division</i>						
NY Rangers	1	5	0	2	2	5
Chicago	6	5	2	14	42	37
Detroit	6	5	2	14	42	37
Washington	5	5	2	13	40	37
Dallas	5	5	1	11	35	37
Toronto	5	6	1	11	35	37
St. Louis	3	7	1	11	35	37
<i>Pacific Division</i>						
Colorado	3	7	1	17	43	37
Los Angeles	3	7	1	14	46	37
Vancouver	4	4	3	11	41	37
Edmonton	4	5	2	10	40	37
Anheim	4	6	0	8	35	37
Calgary	1	8	3	4	35	37
San Jose	0	7	3	4	34	37
<i>THURSDAYS RESULTS</i>						
Ottawa	1	0	2	5	0	6
First Period: O-Alfredsson 2 (Drummond). Second Period: Q-Shadrack 3 (Alfredsson) (op), 3. D-Alfredsson 2 (Shadrack). Third Period: L-A.-Herron 1 (Mikaelsson), P.-L.-B. 1 (Shadrack). Fourth Period: None. Shots on goal: F- 15-3-3-21. G- 19-5-4-34. B- 12-10-12-34. Goals: O- 2. D- 19-5-4-34. T- 12-10-12-34. G- 2. B- 10-8-10-25. Goals: N.J.-Brodeur, S.J.-Irae.						
Florida	1	1	0	2	-2	-2
First Period: F-Melnyk 4 (Hough, Mellorby). Second Period: F-Dzomba 1 (Hough, Murphy), 3. P-Lindros 11 (Fedyk). Third Period: None. Shots on goal: F- 15-3-3-21. G- 19-5-4-34. B- 12-10-12-34. Goals: F-Vanbrecht, P-Roussel, D- 14-0-1-4. B- 10-8-10-25. Goals: G-Breuer, H-Burke.						
Philadelphia	1	0	2	5	0	6
First Period: P-Alfredsson 2 (Drummond). Second Period: Q-Shadrack 3 (Alfredsson) (op), 3. D-Alfredsson 2 (Shadrack). Third Period: L-A.-Herron 1 (Mikaelsson), P.-L.-B. 1 (Shadrack). Fourth Period: None. Shots on goal: F- 15-3-3-21. G- 19-5-4-34. B- 12-10-12-34. Goals: O- 2. D- 19-5-4-34. T- 12-10-12-34. G- 2. B- 10-8-10-25. Goals: N.J.-Brodeur, H-Burke.						
Florida	1	1	0	2	-2	-2
First Period: F-Melnyk 4 (Hough, Mellorby). Second Period: F-Dzomba 1 (Hough, Murphy), 3. P-Lindros 11 (Fedyk). Third Period: None. Shots on goal: F- 15-3-3-21. G- 19-5-4-34. B- 12-10-12-34. Goals: F-Vanbrecht, P-Roussel, D- 14-0-1-4. B- 10-8-10-25. Goals: G-Breuer, H-Burke.						
Philadelphia	1	0	2	5	0	6
First Period: P-Alfredsson 2 (Drummond). Second Period: Q-Shadrack 3 (Alfredsson) (op), 3. D-Alfredsson 2 (Shadrack). Third Period: L-A.-Herron 1 (Mikaelsson), P.-L.-B. 1 (Shadrack). Fourth Period: None. Shots on goal: F- 15-3-3-21. G- 19-5-4-34. B- 12-10-12-34. Goals: O- 2. D- 19-5-4-34. T- 12-10-12-34. G- 2. B- 10-8-10-25. Goals: N.J.-Brodeur, H-Burke.						
Philadelphia	1	0	2	5	0	6
First Period: P-Alfredsson 2 (Drummond). Second Period: Q-Shadrack 3 (Alfredsson) (op), 3. D-Alfredsson 2 (Shadrack). Third Period: L-A.-Herron 1 (Mikaelsson), P.-L.-B. 1 (Shadrack). Fourth Period: None. Shots on goal: F- 15-3-3-21. G- 19-5-4-34. B- 12-10-12-34. Goals: O- 2. D- 19-5-4-34. T- 12-10-12-34. G- 2. B- 10-8-10-25. Goals: N.J.-Brodeur, H-Burke.						
Philadelphia	1	0	2	5	0	6
First Period: P-Alfredsson 2 (Drummond). Second Period: Q-Shadrack 3 (Alfredsson) (op), 3. D-Alfredsson 2 (Shadrack). Third Period: L-A.-Herron 1 (Mikaelsson), P.-L.-B. 1 (Shadrack). Fourth Period: None. Shots on goal: F- 15-3-3-21. G- 19-5-4-34. B- 12-10-12-34. Goals: O- 2. D- 19-5-4-34. T- 12-10-12-34. G- 2. B- 10-8-10-25. Goals: N.J.-Brodeur, H-Burke.						
Philadelphia	1	0	2	5	0	6
First Period: P-Alfredsson 2 (Drummond). Second Period: Q-Shadrack 3 (Alfredsson) (op), 3. D-Alfredsson 2 (Shadrack). Third Period: L-A.-Herron 1 (Mikaelsson), P.-L.-B. 1 (Shadrack). Fourth Period: None. Shots on goal: F- 15-3-3-21. G- 19-5-4-34. B- 12-10-12-34. Goals: O- 2. D- 19-5-4-34. T- 12-10-12-34. G- 2. B- 10-8-10-25. Goals: N.J.-Brodeur, H-Burke.						
Philadelphia	1	0	2	5	0	6
First Period: P-Alfredsson 2 (Drummond). Second Period: Q-Shadrack 3 (Alfredsson) (op), 3. D-Alfredsson 2 (Shadrack). Third Period: L-A.-Herron 1 (Mikaelsson), P.-L.-B. 1 (Shadrack). Fourth Period: None. Shots on goal: F- 15-3-3-21. G- 19-5-4-34. B- 12-10-12-34. Goals: O- 2. D- 19-5-4-34. T- 12-10-12-34. G- 2. B- 10-8-10-25. Goals: N.J.-Brodeur, H-Burke.						
Philadelphia	1	0	2	5	0	6
First Period: P-Alfredsson 2 (Drummond). Second Period: Q-Shadrack 3 (Alfredsson) (op), 3. D-Alfredsson 2 (Shadrack). Third Period: L-A.-Herron 1 (Mikaelsson), P.-L.-B. 1 (Shadrack). Fourth Period: None. Shots on goal: F- 15-3-3-21. G- 19-5-4-34. B- 12-10-12-34. Goals: O- 2. D- 19-5-4-34. T- 12-10-12-34. G- 2. B- 10-8-10-25. Goals: N.J.-Brodeur, H-Burke.						
Philadelphia	1	0	2	5	0	6
First Period: P-Alfredsson 2 (Drummond). Second Period: Q-Shadrack 3 (Alfredsson) (op), 3. D-Alfredsson 2 (Shadrack). Third Period: L-A.-Herron 1 (Mikaelsson), P.-L.-B. 1 (Shadrack). Fourth Period: None. Shots on goal: F- 15-3-3-21. G- 19-5-4-34. B- 12-10-12-34. Goals: O- 2. D- 19-5-4-34. T- 12-10-12-34. G- 2. B- 10-8-10-25. Goals: N.J.-Brodeur, H-Burke.						
Philadelphia	1	0	2	5	0	6
First Period: P-Alfredsson 2 (Drummond). Second Period: Q-Shadrack 3 (Alfredsson) (op), 3. D-Alfredsson 2 (Shadrack). Third Period: L-A.-Herron 1 (Mikaelsson), P.-L.-B. 1 (Shadrack). Fourth Period: None. Shots on goal: F- 15-3-3-21. G- 19-5-4-34. B- 12-10-12-34. Goals: O- 2. D- 19-5-4-34. T- 12-10-12-34. G- 2. B- 10-8-10-25. Goals: N.J.-Brodeur, H-Burke.						
Philadelphia	1	0	2	5	0	6
First Period: P-Alfredsson 2 (Drummond). Second Period: Q-Shadrack 3 (Alfredsson) (op), 3. D-Alfredsson 2 (Shadrack). Third Period: L-A.-Herron 1 (Mikaelsson), P.-L.-B. 1 (Shadrack). Fourth Period: None. Shots on goal: F- 15-3-3-21. G- 19-5-4-34. B- 12-10-12-34. Goals: O- 2. D- 19-5-4-34. T- 12-10-12-34. G- 2. B- 10-8-10-25. Goals: N.J.-Brodeur, H-Burke.						
Philadelphia	1	0	2	5	0	6
First Period: P-Alfredsson 2 (Drummond). Second Period: Q-Shadrack 3 (Alfredsson) (op), 3. D-Alfredsson 2 (Shadrack). Third Period: L-A.-Herron 1 (Mikaelsson), P.-L.-B. 1 (Shadrack). Fourth Period: None. Shots on goal: F- 15-3-3-21. G- 19-5-4-34. B- 12-10-12-34. Goals: O- 2. D- 19-5-4-34. T- 12-10-12-34. G- 2. B- 10-8-10-25. Goals: N.J.-Brodeur, H-Burke.						
Philadelphia	1	0	2	5	0	6
First Period: P-Alfredsson 2 (Drummond). Second Period: Q-Shadrack 3 (Alfredsson) (op), 3. D-Alfredsson 2 (Shadrack). Third Period: L-A.-Herron 1 (Mikaelsson), P.-L.-B. 1 (Shadrack). Fourth Period: None. Shots on goal: F- 15-3-3-21. G- 19-5-4-34. B- 12-10-12-34. Goals: O- 2. D- 19-5-4-34. T- 12-10-12-34. G- 2. B- 10-8-10-25. Goals: N.J.-Brodeur, H-Burke.						
Philadelphia	1	0	2	5	0	6
First Period: P-Alfredsson 2 (Drummond). Second Period: Q-Shadrack 3 (Alfredsson) (op), 3. D-Alfredsson 2 (Shadrack). Third Period: L-A.-Herron 1 (Mikaelsson), P.-L.-B. 1 (Shadrack). Fourth Period: None. Shots on goal: F- 15-3-3-21. G- 19-5-4-34. B- 12-10-12-34. Goals: O- 2. D- 19-5-4-34. T- 12-10-12-34. G- 2. B- 10-8-10-25. Goals: N.J.-Brodeur, H-Burke.						

Herald Tribune
INTERNATIONAL
SPORTS

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4-5, 1995

PAGE 21

Michael Jordan II: A Mix of Old Skills And New Attitude

By Richard Justice
Washington Post Service

CHICAGO — When Michael Jordan returned to the National Basketball Association last spring after almost 18 months away, his challenge was not just in adjusting from baseball back to basketball or getting into shape while trying to fit into a team struggling to make the playoffs.

Michael Jordan knew he could do those things. What he couldn't know was the answer to perhaps the hardest question of all: Could he still be Michael Jordan?

It would seem that he can. After a grueling summer of conditioning and playing, he showed up at training camp in perhaps the best shape of his career and ready to lead an overhauled Chicago Bulls team that seems poised for another championship run.

If others may wonder about a 32-year-old Michael Jordan, few people around the Bulls doubt he can still do wondrous things.

"I'm pretty sure I'm still Michael Jordan," he said.

If that's true, Chicago may be the team to beat when the NBA opens its season Friday night with a 14-game slate that includes the debuts of expansion franchises Toronto and Vancouver. The Washington Bullets open their season in Philadelphia against the 76ers before returning home Saturday night to meet the Detroit Pistons. Besides the two Canadian cities, new arenas are opening in Boston (FleetCenter) and Seattle (Key Arena).

The Houston Rockets were the surprise winners of the past two NBA championships, picking up the mantle from Chicago, which had won the previous three. Besides Jordan, the Bulls have all-star Dennis Rodman, who led the NBA in rebounding the past four seasons.

But for the 1995-1996 Bulls to re-establish themselves in the title hierarchy, Jordan has to be the Jordan of a few years ago.

Whether that can happen re-

mains to be seen. While the Bulls did win 13 of 17 following Jordan's return, making the playoffs and eliminating Charlotte before losing to Orlando in the Eastern Conference semifinals, they were not the efficient machine they'd been in the past.

And Jordan was not the same silky scorer. He struggled with his jump shot and his ball-handling. He turned the ball over at the end of one playoff game and passed up a big shot at the end of another.

"I don't think he was like the old Michael," Indiana Coach Larry Brown said. "But there were reasons for that. He came back when his team had already played 60 games and guys were in great basketball shape. He wasn't in that type of condition. He got heavier for baseball, and really it was remarkable that he was able to play as well as he did. I know for a fact that he worked hard this summer and he'll have the benefit of training camp."

Yet for any other player, the numbers — 26.9 points per game — would have looked phenomenal.

Now as Jordan returns for his 11th season, the questions he faces are simple: How good can he be? Will the NBA see him at his best, night in and night out? Can he regain the magic?

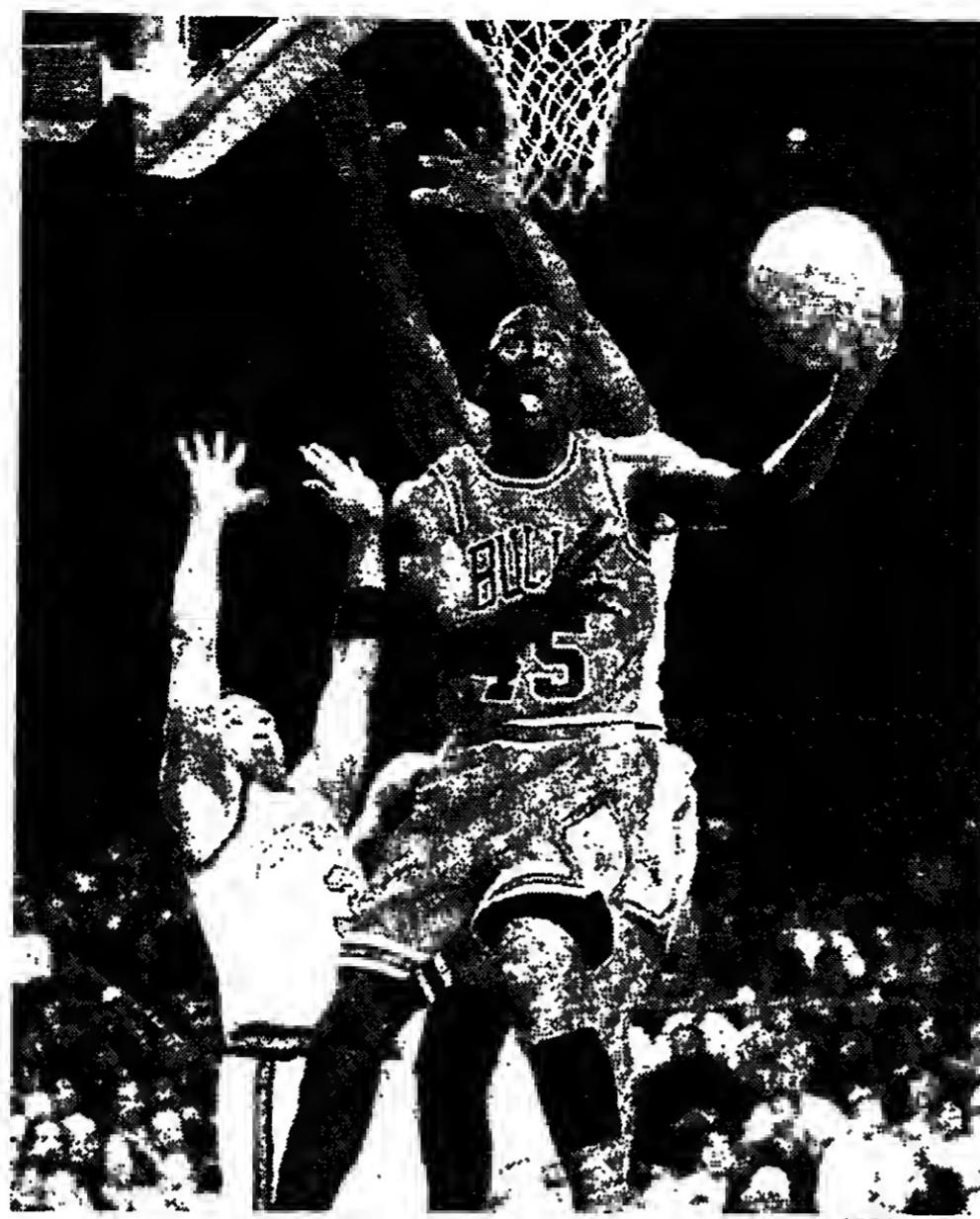
Before a recent Chicago exhibition game, Jordan relaxed in front of his locker. He was upbeat and open, full of confidence both in himself and his team.

Gone were the tensions of last spring, when at times he seemed unsure of himself and ducked reporters for long stretches.

He seems genuinely thrilled to be back and, after a summer of what associates say was serious work on his game, he seems confident that he'll show the league that little has changed.

"I feel very excited," Jordan said. "Eighteen months away refreshed my love for the game and I'm anxious to get started. The tendency with me is to get impatient and that's been the biggest challenge."

He's part of a team that has a lot of people excited. With Pip-



Facing the hardest question of them all: Can he still be Michael Jordan?

pen, Rodman, Toni Kukoc, Steve Kerr, rookie Jason Caffey and Jordan, the Bulls have an impressive collection of talent as anyone.

Coach Phil Jackson "is going to have a lot of fun with this team," Jordan said. "It can be a very exciting season. From a defensive standpoint, we're going to put a lot of pressure on you."

"It's not a typical team, but the game is not two guards, two forwards and a center anymore. That changed with Magic [Johnson] and Larry [Bird]. They didn't really have positions, and when their teams won championships, it kind of changed everyone's thinking about what roles you could play on the court."

"We can go very small with

Pippen, [Ron] Harper, Kukoc and myself. That's a heck of a fast break and people may not realize how well Rodman gets up and down the court. He might run the court better than any of us."

Ah, Rodman. Has the NBA ever had a stranger marriage, the ultimate antiestablishment sports hero paired with the guy who collects an estimated \$30 million a year in endorsement earnings?

"When I heard he was coming, I said, 'That's great, we've solved a problem. But have we created other problems?'" Jordan said.

"Phil said he felt comfortable Dennis would be a good fit, and if he does, so do I. We're not asking him to change who he is. Obviously, he's got his own image and thoughts of himself. That's fine."

Jordan also has his own image and thoughts of himself. His return could have stepped on the egos of a lot of people — including Jackson, who worked hard to redefine the Bulls into a balanced passing team while Jordan was away.

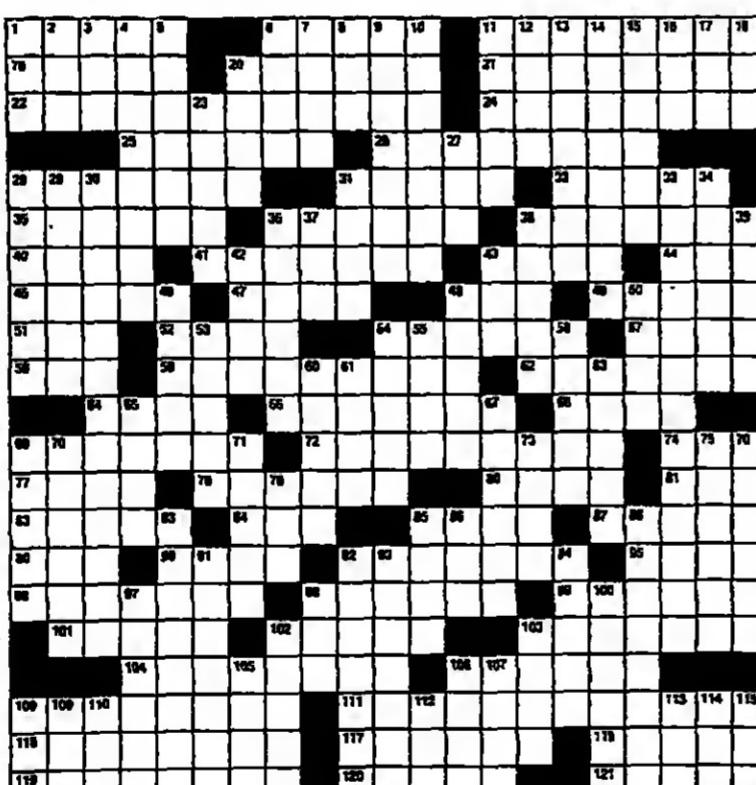
In Jordan II, Jackson would like to give Michael the freedom to show his offensive skills and still anchor the team without excluding everyone else.

"He knows what's important to the team," Jackson said. "Does he have a big ego? Sure. He does. But he's also more mature and I think if the team does well, he'll take his satisfaction from that."

"We can go very small with

VANITY FARE By Dean Niles

ACROSS	44 "I didn't know that!"
1 Rod with a bar	45 Fifty past
6 Switchblades	47 1955 song "Fifty Million Times"
11 It's not wanted	—
19 English architect Jones	49 Crimson rival
20 "Cueless" star Silverstone	49 Mikhail's wife
21 #1 Helen Reddy hit	51 — (Kokke) Byrnes
22 Classic Whitman poem	52 New London-based org.
24 Fourth-century pop	54 Former First Family
25 Franklin Mint war	57 Clink
26 Bulldozer, in Brighton	58 Eagle, e.g.
28 Burbs	59 George Meredith novel
31 Manhandled	62 Some marinis
32 Bill, a sort of voice of Frank Oz	64 Film character with the voice of Frank Oz
35 Hydrosphere components	68 Upkeep
36 It's catching	69 Kind of hand, in euchs
38 Snafle bit	69 Confers
40 Supermarket check	72 "Hannah and Her Sisters" star
41 Process of mountain formation	74 Campers
43 Scottish Gaelic	77 Curricular range



© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz

The finest in the sky.



1 Successor to the U.S.S.R.

2 It's—a-win situation

3 Tin Tin

4 Shade of purple

5 Providing warmth, perhaps

6 Roy Rogers a.k.a. Leonard

7 Bus follower

8 Protection money, in slang

9 Heavy

10 A.P.T competitor

11 Had something in the matter

12 Finalize, with "down"

13 Strollers

14 More outdoorsy, as in fashion

15 Abominable

16 Longtime record label

17 When repeated, a Kenyan revolutionary

18 Years, in Thiers

19 Lbs. and quo., e.g.

20 1980 Dom. DeLuxe film

27 Check for accuracy

28 Traveler's stop

29 Give in

30 Old Ted Lewis standard

31 Game in the woods?

33 Descartes axiom

34 Walks oddly

35 Registers, as a complaint

37 — Khan

38 Get, pricewise

39 Verges on

42 Head

43 Telephone line" rock grp.

46 Top

48 Newby's special

50 Club: Abb.

52 Early woodwind

54 Almost catch, as the heels

55 "Time—the essence"

56 Buildings

60 Forest's folks

61 Ron Howard TV

63 Honor, in a way

65 Suffix with psych-

77 City in northern Italy

68 1991 Disney prince

70 Acts pushy

71 Cubic

73 Saucy name?

75 Carry-on item

76 Ripped

79 Mathematical constants

83 Devotee

85 Comedicine

88 With an empty expression

91 Unparalleled

92 Cows and sows

93 Opposite of send packing

94 Pool shot

95 Punishing rod: Ver.

98 Hatfield or Conts, e.g.

100 On the A-list

102 Nimmies

103 Meteors' paths

105 Orig.

106 "The Ballad of Reading"—

107 To —

(precisely)

108 Part of ASCAP: Abbr.

109 Author Fleming

109 1850's abbr.

110 Fleecy

112 "will be done..."

113 NFL's Blount

(precisely)

114 "Sal—Ship of State"

115 Author Fleming

Solution to Puzzle of Oct. 28-29



2 Hit It Big In Baseball Auctions

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The downturn in baseball revenue didn't hurt Dante Bichette and Todd Worrell.

They became the first players this off-season to get big-money deals. Bichette and the Colorado Rockies have agreed to a three-year contract worth about \$11 million. Worrell was guaranteed \$4.4 million in his one-year deal with the Los Angeles Dodgers.

The average annual value of Bichette's contract will be more than \$3.6 million, up from his \$3.1 million base this year.

He was eligible to file for free agency, and his new deal includes about \$1 million per season in performance bonuses. Bichette hit .340 last season, drew in 128 runs and led the league with 40 homers and a .620 slugging percentage.

Worrell, coming off a \$9.5 million, three-year contract, signed a \$4 million one-year extension. The Dodgers have a 1997 option at \$3.75 million and must pay a \$400,000 buyout if they don't exercise it.

Colorado also agreed to a two-year contract with reliever Darrel Holmes. And Cleveland agreed to a two-year contract with reliever Paul Assemacher.

The Indians have an option for 1998 at about \$850,000 with a \$60,000 buyout.

Cleveland did not exercise its \$2.6 million option on outfielder Otis Nixon, instead giving him a \$350,000 buyout and making him eligible for free agency.

Oakland offered reliever Todd Stottlemyre salary arbitration, preventing him from becoming eligible for free agency. Stottlemyre was among the group covered by the restriction against repeat free agency in a five-year span.

Chiefs vs. the Redskins?

You Can Bet on Kansas City

Patriots-Jets: New York Will Disintegrate

By Timothy W. Smith
New York Times Service

Redskins (3-6) at Chiefs (7-1): Key stats: The Chiefs have the fewest turnovers in the AFC with eight. The Redskins' defense has the worst third-down conversion percentage in the league (48.7 percent).

Comment: The Chiefs are off to their best start since 1969 — their Super Bowl season. Steve Boos is making believers out of quite a few people, and most are on the defense he has faced. He has already thrown 15 touchdowns at the midway point of the season. The Redskins have not won at Arrowhead Stadium (0-2).

Patriots (2-6) at Jets (2-7): Key stats: The Jets have committed more turnovers (27) than any team in the league. New England's Drew Bledsoe has attempted more passes (366) than any quarterback in the league, but has thrown just three touchdowns.

Comment: Both teams have now lost to expansion clubs and have hit their own rock bottom. The Patriots pass and pass, but it doesn't get them anywhere. The Jets are on an even more miserable treadmill. New England doesn't have to do much stand back and watch the Jets disintegrate.

Oilers (3-5) at Browns (4-2): Key stats: Oilers Marion Buttis has converted 90 percent of his third-down run opportunities (9 of 10) to the

DAVE BARRY

Thanksgiving Survival Guide

MIAMI — WE are approaching the Thanksgiving holiday, when we pause to reflect on our blessings by eating pretty much nonstop for an entire day. It's a spiritual time, yes, but it can also be a tragic time if an inadequately cooked turkey gives us salmonella poisoning, which occurs when tiny turkey-dwelling salmon get into our blood, swim upstream and spawn in our brains (this is probably what happened to Ross Perot). That's why the American Turkey and Giblet Council recommends that, to ensure proper preparation, you cook your turkey in a heated oven for at least two full quarters of the Vikings-Lions game.

Some day, perhaps, we won't have to take these precautions, nor if the U.S. government approves a radical new concept in poultry safety being proposed by a company in Rancho Cucamonga, California, and discussed in the May 16 issue of the Inland Valley Daily Bulletin. Before I quote from this story, I need to issue a ... WARNING TO SENSITIVE READERS: You should NOT — I repeat, NOT — read the rest of this column if you are likely to be in any way offended by the term "turkey rectums."

The story begins, I swear, as follows:

"**RANCHO CUCAMONGA** — Jim Munn hopes that the government and the poultry industry will get behind his process for gluing chicken and turkey rectums."

Jim Munn, the story explains, is the president of a company called Pacer Glue Technology, which makes Super Glue. Munn, the story states, believes that meat contamination can be reduced by "gluing shut the rectal cavities of turkeys and chicken broilers." (Needless to say, this would be done AFTER the chickens and turkeys have gone to that Big Barnyard in the Sky.)

The story states that "Munn became intrigued by a poultry retail glue product after a federal inspector contacted him and said he had used Super Glue on a turkey."

I frankly find it hard to believe that a feckless employee would admit such a thing, after what happened to Bob Packwood, but Jim Munn thought it was a terrific concept. He plans to market the product under the name — get ready — "Rectite."

"Poultry officials applaud the idea," states the story.

I do, too. I am all for gluing turkeys shut;

in fact, I think they should be glued shut permanently, because, as a consumer, I do not wish to come into contact with those gross organs, necks, glands, etc. that come packed inside them. There are few scarier experiences in life than having to put your unarmored hand inside the cold, clammy recesses of a darkened turkey and pull those things out, never knowing when one of them will suddenly come to life like the creature in the movie "Alien," leap off your kitchen counter and skitter around snacking on household residents.

So I urge you to telephone your congressperson immediately and state your position on this issue clearly and forcefully, as follows: "I favor gluing turkey rectums!" And while you have your congressperson on the line, you might want to point out that Walt Disney Co. is secretly using cartoon movies to promote sex. Yes, I have here a document from an organization called the American Life League, titled "OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON DISNEY'S PERVERTED ANIMATION." The document states that Disney has been putting smut into its cartoon movies, and cites the following examples, which I am still not making up:

In "Aladdin," "she who Prince Ababwa calls on Princess Jasmine on her balcony, a voice whispers, 'Good teenagers, take off your clothes.'

In "The Little Mermaid," the officiator in the wedding scene "is obviously sexually aroused." Not only that, but "the box cover of 'The Little Mermaid' contains a phallic symbol in the center of the royal castle."

In "The Lion King," when Simba pllops down, "the cloud of dust that he stirs up, to the upper left of his head, forms the letters S-E-X."

I have been suspicious of the Disney people ever since it was first pointed out to me, years ago, that Donald Duck does not have pants.

This kind of thing is everywhere, and today I am calling on you readers, as concerned individuals with a lot of spare time, to look for instances of hidden perversion in commercial products, then report them to me by sending a postcard to: Smut Patrol, c/o Dave Barry, Miami Herald, Miami, Florida, 33132. U.S.A.

Together, we will get to the bottom of this. And then we will glue it shut.

Knight-Ridder Newspapers.

When Fashion Moves Into the Sports Arena

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — When Evander Holyfield unexpectedly lost a 12-round decision to Michael Moorer last year, a Parisienne named Marilyn Gauthier was at the Las Vegas ringside, less concerned with the

MARY BLUME

fight's outcome than with Holyfield's gleaming body. She'll be back in Las Vegas this weekend when Holyfield fights again, her mind not on heavyweight titles but on fashion shoots.

Gauthier runs a Paris model agency and has recently opened a section called Marilyn Sports.

"I was the first to think of sports in terms of fashion," she claims. The first in France perhaps, but in the United States about 20 years ago Joe Namath, the New York Jets quarterback, posed fetchingly in women's panty hose in a brilliant ad campaign.

"Everyone here loves the idea of using athletes but still France is way behind," says Marilyn, who is known by her first name and speaks mostly in fashion Franglais. "Here they just think of using them for male deodorants."

Marilyn isn't thinking in terms of million-dollar sponsoring contracts but, more modestly, of endorsements and glamour shots.

"A sportif can wear un smoking," she insists.

One of her athletes is Kelly Slater from Florida.

"People think he can't do anything off his surfboard," she says, "but he is sublime."

Marilyn has the usual complement of female models — including Kate Moss and Carla Bruni — and lissome males whose broody expression may be caused by the fact that typically they earn about 30 percent less than the girls. She has only eight athletes so far, most of them tiptoeing in their specialties.

"Athletes are today's heroes, like rock stars were in the '80s," she insists.

The advantage they have over professional male models is that, like Jean Gallone, the cute blonde European champion pole vaulter who has already strolled down a catwalk, they are stars and therefore, in the hallowed French expression, *mediatique*.

Marilyn doesn't care much for basketball players' bodies, but has one on her roster because in France basketball is now *mediatique*. Nor do soccer players' charm her, but with the World Cup only three years off she reckons they are the coming thing. Swimmers and fencers are often beautifully made but are not *mediatique*.

Tennis players all seem to be indentured to Mark McCormick and so do the

star golfers, but Marilyn doesn't care for months of negotiation.

"He has an extraordinary body because he was a middleweight who built himself up, you can count the muscles. I really feel *un feedback* from the female editors I deal with."

Everyone knows that women these days are eager observers of pecs and deltoids and that the male body sells. Even in the recent British TV production of "Pride and Prejudice," the idea of making Mr. Darcy into a sex object, with a swimming

stroke thrown in, has been credited with attracting a record audience of 10 million viewers.

Marilyn doesn't care much for basketball players' bodies, but has one on her roster because in France basketball is now *mediatique*. Nor do soccer players' charm her, but with the World Cup only three years off she reckons they are the coming thing. Swimmers and fencers are often beautifully made but are not *mediatique*.

"Athletes are today's heroes, like rock stars were in the '80s," she insists.

The advantage they have over professional male models is that, like Jean Gallone, the cute blonde European champion pole vaulter who has already strolled down a catwalk, they are stars and therefore, in the hallowed French expression, *mediatique*.

Marilyn doesn't care much for basketball players' bodies, but has one on her roster because in France basketball is now *mediatique*. Nor do soccer players' charm her, but with the World Cup only three years off she reckons they are the coming thing. Swimmers and fencers are often beautifully made but are not *mediatique*.

"Athletes are today's heroes, like rock stars were in the '80s," she insists.

The advantage they have over professional male models is that, like Jean Gallone, the cute blonde European champion pole vaulter who has already strolled down a catwalk, they are stars and therefore, in the hallowed French expression, *mediatique*.

Marilyn doesn't care much for basketball players' bodies, but has one on her roster because in France basketball is now *mediatique*. Nor do soccer players' charm her, but with the World Cup only three years off she reckons they are the coming thing. Swimmers and fencers are often beautifully made but are not *mediatique*.

"Athletes are today's heroes, like rock stars were in the '80s," she insists.

The advantage they have over professional male models is that, like Jean Gallone, the cute blonde European champion pole vaulter who has already strolled down a catwalk, they are stars and therefore, in the hallowed French expression, *mediatique*.

Marilyn doesn't care much for basketball players' bodies, but has one on her roster because in France basketball is now *mediatique*. Nor do soccer players' charm her, but with the World Cup only three years off she reckons they are the coming thing. Swimmers and fencers are often beautifully made but are not *mediatique*.

"Athletes are today's heroes, like rock stars were in the '80s," she insists.

The advantage they have over professional male models is that, like Jean Gallone, the cute blonde European champion pole vaulter who has already strolled down a catwalk, they are stars and therefore, in the hallowed French expression, *mediatique*.

Marilyn doesn't care much for basketball players' bodies, but has one on her roster because in France basketball is now *mediatique*. Nor do soccer players' charm her, but with the World Cup only three years off she reckons they are the coming thing. Swimmers and fencers are often beautifully made but are not *mediatique*.

"Athletes are today's heroes, like rock stars were in the '80s," she insists.

The advantage they have over professional male models is that, like Jean Gallone, the cute blonde European champion pole vaulter who has already strolled down a catwalk, they are stars and therefore, in the hallowed French expression, *mediatique*.

Marilyn doesn't care much for basketball players' bodies, but has one on her roster because in France basketball is now *mediatique*. Nor do soccer players' charm her, but with the World Cup only three years off she reckons they are the coming thing. Swimmers and fencers are often beautifully made but are not *mediatique*.

"Athletes are today's heroes, like rock stars were in the '80s," she insists.

The advantage they have over professional male models is that, like Jean Gallone, the cute blonde European champion pole vaulter who has already strolled down a catwalk, they are stars and therefore, in the hallowed French expression, *mediatique*.

Marilyn doesn't care much for basketball players' bodies, but has one on her roster because in France basketball is now *mediatique*. Nor do soccer players' charm her, but with the World Cup only three years off she reckons they are the coming thing. Swimmers and fencers are often beautifully made but are not *mediatique*.

"Athletes are today's heroes, like rock stars were in the '80s," she insists.

The advantage they have over professional male models is that, like Jean Gallone, the cute blonde European champion pole vaulter who has already strolled down a catwalk, they are stars and therefore, in the hallowed French expression, *mediatique*.

Marilyn doesn't care much for basketball players' bodies, but has one on her roster because in France basketball is now *mediatique*. Nor do soccer players' charm her, but with the World Cup only three years off she reckons they are the coming thing. Swimmers and fencers are often beautifully made but are not *mediatique*.

"Athletes are today's heroes, like rock stars were in the '80s," she insists.

The advantage they have over professional male models is that, like Jean Gallone, the cute blonde European champion pole vaulter who has already strolled down a catwalk, they are stars and therefore, in the hallowed French expression, *mediatique*.

Marilyn doesn't care much for basketball players' bodies, but has one on her roster because in France basketball is now *mediatique*. Nor do soccer players' charm her, but with the World Cup only three years off she reckons they are the coming thing. Swimmers and fencers are often beautifully made but are not *mediatique*.

"Athletes are today's heroes, like rock stars were in the '80s," she insists.

The advantage they have over professional male models is that, like Jean Gallone, the cute blonde European champion pole vaulter who has already strolled down a catwalk, they are stars and therefore, in the hallowed French expression, *mediatique*.

Marilyn doesn't care much for basketball players' bodies, but has one on her roster because in France basketball is now *mediatique*. Nor do soccer players' charm her, but with the World Cup only three years off she reckons they are the coming thing. Swimmers and fencers are often beautifully made but are not *mediatique*.

"Athletes are today's heroes, like rock stars were in the '80s," she insists.

The advantage they have over professional male models is that, like Jean Gallone, the cute blonde European champion pole vaulter who has already strolled down a catwalk, they are stars and therefore, in the hallowed French expression, *mediatique*.

Marilyn doesn't care much for basketball players' bodies, but has one on her roster because in France basketball is now *mediatique*. Nor do soccer players' charm her, but with the World Cup only three years off she reckons they are the coming thing. Swimmers and fencers are often beautifully made but are not *mediatique*.

"Athletes are today's heroes, like rock stars were in the '80s," she insists.

The advantage they have over professional male models is that, like Jean Gallone, the cute blonde European champion pole vaulter who has already strolled down a catwalk, they are stars and therefore, in the hallowed French expression, *mediatique*.

Marilyn doesn't care much for basketball players' bodies, but has one on her roster because in France basketball is now *mediatique*. Nor do soccer players' charm her, but with the World Cup only three years off she reckons they are the coming thing. Swimmers and fencers are often beautifully made but are not *mediatique*.

"Athletes are today's heroes, like rock stars were in the '80s," she insists.

The advantage they have over professional male models is that, like Jean Gallone, the cute blonde European champion pole vaulter who has already strolled down a catwalk, they are stars and therefore, in the hallowed French expression, *mediatique*.

Marilyn doesn't care much for basketball players' bodies, but has one on her roster because in France basketball is now *mediatique*. Nor do soccer players' charm her, but with the World Cup only three years off she reckons they are the coming thing. Swimmers and fencers are often beautifully made but are not *mediatique*.

"Athletes are today's heroes, like rock stars were in the '80s," she insists.

The advantage they have over professional male models is that, like Jean Gallone, the cute blonde European champion pole vaulter who has already strolled down a catwalk, they are stars and therefore, in the hallowed French expression, *mediatique*.

Marilyn doesn't care much for basketball players' bodies, but has one on her roster because in France basketball is now *mediatique*. Nor do soccer players' charm her, but with the World Cup only three years off she reckons they are the coming thing. Swimmers and fencers are often beautifully made but are not *mediatique*.

"Athletes are today's heroes, like rock stars were in the '80s," she insists.

The advantage they have over professional male models is that, like Jean Gallone, the cute blonde European champion pole vaulter who has already strolled down a catwalk, they are stars and therefore, in the hallowed French expression, *mediatique*.

Marilyn doesn't care much for basketball players' bodies, but has one on her roster because in France basketball is now *mediatique*. Nor do soccer players' charm her, but with the World Cup only three years off she reckons they are the coming thing. Swimmers and fencers are often beautifully made but are not *mediatique*.

"Athletes are today's heroes, like rock stars were in the '80s," she insists.

The advantage they have over professional male models is that, like Jean Gallone, the cute blonde European champion pole vaulter who has already strolled down a catwalk, they are stars and therefore, in the hallowed French expression, *mediatique*.

Marilyn doesn't care much for basketball players' bodies, but has one on her roster because in France basketball is now *mediatique*. Nor do soccer players' charm her, but with the World Cup only three years off she reckons they are the coming thing. Swimmers and fencers are often beautifully made but are not *mediatique*.

"Athletes are today's heroes, like rock stars were in the '80s," she insists.

The advantage they have over professional male models is that, like Jean Gallone, the cute blonde European champion pole vaulter who has already strolled down a catwalk, they are stars and therefore, in the hallowed French expression, *mediatique*.

Marilyn doesn't care much for basketball players' bodies, but has one on her roster because in France basketball is now *mediatique*. Nor do soccer players' charm her, but with the World Cup only three years off she reckons they are the coming thing. Swimmers and fencers are often beautifully made but are not *mediatique*.

"Athletes are today's heroes, like rock stars were in the '80s," she insists.

The advantage they have over professional male models is that, like Jean Gallone, the cute blonde European champion pole vaulter who has already strolled down a catwalk, they are stars and therefore, in the hallowed French expression, *mediatique*.

Marilyn doesn't care much for basketball players' bodies, but has one on her roster because in France basketball is now *mediatique*. Nor do soccer players' charm her, but with the World Cup only three years off she reckons they are the coming thing. Swimmers and fencers are often beautifully made but are not *mediatique*.

"Athletes are today's heroes, like rock stars were in the '80s," she insists.

The advantage they have over professional male models is that, like Jean Gallone, the cute blonde European champion pole vaulter who has already strolled down a catwalk, they are stars and therefore, in the hallowed French expression, *mediatique*.

Marilyn doesn't care much for basketball players' bodies, but has one on her roster because in France basketball is now *mediatique*. Nor do soccer players' charm her, but with the World Cup only three years off she reckons they are the coming thing. Swimmers and fencers are often beautifully made but